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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, INDIA. REVENUE & COMMERCE.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG

FOR THE YEAR

1870-71.

BANGALORE:
MYSORE GOVERNMENT PRESS,
1871.

Report on the adm. of Coorg 1870-71

I/164

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE & COMMERCE
INDIA.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The rain-fall of the year was not seasonable, the first rains being much later than usual, and the crops sown in April were in consequence lost. Subsequently in the months of July and August, there was an abundant supply of rain, and the uneasiness which had begun to be felt regarding the harvest was quite dispelled.

The crops though ripening late, were on the whole good; but much loss accrued from injury done to the cut corn before it was stacked, by heavy showers that fell during January 1871.

2. The "borer" again during the past year made its appearance in some of the coffee plantations, especially those which had been established on lands reclaimed from bamboo jungles, trees in exposed situations or weakened by drought or other cause appearing to be more liable than others to the attacks of the insect. Many estates, however, escaped any serious injury from the pest, and the heavy fall of rain during the latter part of the monsoon, with the frequent showers that refreshed the country during the first four months of 1871, have strengthened the plants, and the prospects of the estates that have survived are generally regarded as encouraging. Many plantations, however, that at one time promised to turn out a great success, have been completely ruined.

3. The mortality returns shew that the state of the public health during the year was not satisfactory, though no epidemic occurred till the the close of the year, when cholera made its appearance at Frazerpété. The total number of deaths reported was 3,229, against 2,118 in 1869—70, and 1,936 in 1868—69, being 28 per cent of the population.

4. The demand under the different heads of revenue for 1870—71 was Rs. 5,59,552, against Rs. 5,61,994 for the previous year, shewing a falling off of Rs. 2,442. The actual receipts were Rs. 5,36,155, the short realizations being due to the extension of the time allowed for the payment of the revenue "Khists" or instalments, beyond the close of the year.

The expenditure was Rs. 2,15,222 or Rs. 39,128 less than the sanctioned Budget estimate.

5. There was a slight increase in the number of offences committed during the year, but only of those of a minor character, and there is nothing to indicate any change in the public morality of the district, whether in the way of improvement or the reverse.

6. There has been no change in the Police arrangements in Coorg. Regular Police are maintained only in the towns of Mercara and Vírájapété, the village Police being composed of jamma ryots.

The proportion of persons arrested by the Police subsequently discharged and acquitted, still continues excessive, the percentage of convictions in this class of cases being only 35.

7. The proceedings of the Judicial Department have been on the whole conducted in a satisfactory manner, though there are some points on which there is yet room for much improvement.

In the Civil Courts, the number of original suits disposed of was 1,339, in the past year, against 1,082 in 1869. The increase is attributed to the operation of the Court Fees' Act and the revival of trade.

8. The unsuitableness of the jail at Mercara for the purpose for which it is used has been again noticed; but it is not possible to provide a new building at present. So far as space goes, its accommodation is ample. Three prisoners died during the year, which gives the high mortality per centage of 5·73 on the average daily strength of prisoners. It is not, however, possible to form any accurate conclusions from such small numbers. The average value of prisoners' labor was estimated at Rs. 53-6-0 per man, the actual cash earnings Rs. 8—2—5 per head. The cost of each prisoner including all charges was Rs. 124—13—9, which is excessively high.

9. The Prisons' Act, XXVI of 1870, was specially extended to Coorg by Act II of 1871.

The other Acts of the Supreme Legislature passed for British India generally during the past year, have come into operation in Coorg as an ordinary British District.

10. Two new anglo-vernacular schools were opened during the year, making the total number of Government schools in Coorg up to 32. There are two aided and one unaided private schools. The indigenous schools number 22. The total number of pupils receiving instruction was

1,766 in the Government and aided schools, and 249 in all the other classes of schools. A proposal to levy an educational cess and to extend the operations and usefulness of the Department, is now under consideration under the orders of the Government of India.

11. Little progress beyond the ordinary repairs was made in the Public Works Department during the year. The grant was one lac, of which Rs. 98,865 was expended. The outlay from local funds was Rs. 3,082—0—0.

12. The work done in the Forest Department was not satisfactory, the Assistant Conservator in charge having neglected his duty, in consequence of which no progress was made in demarcating the State forests, and selecting sites for sandal reserves, to both of which points he had been repeatedly enjoined to pay his best attention.

13. One new dispensary was opened during the year. More accuracy is observed in the registration of vital statistics. The vaccination operations during the year were not very successful, the proportion of failures being 38 per cent.

14. The survey operations during the year comprised the survey of 11 European and 1,445 native coffee estates, covering an area of 26,626 acres and the demarcation of 324 estates. The labor and time required for the survey of the smaller class of estates is out of all proportion to their value, and an addition has been made to the subordinate agency of the Department, to expedite the completion of this part of the work as much as possible.

15. The progress of the District during the year under report has been on the whole satisfactory. The condition of the people generally is prosperous, and though they disapprove of some of the changes which time has introduced amongst them, and which are unavoidable under the rule of the British Government, they are well disposed, and will soon become reconciled to what at first is perhaps a little grating to their feelings.

16. Major Thomson has filled the post of officiating Superintendent during the year, and has performed his responsible duties with zeal and efficiency.

BANGALORE,
14th *August* 1871.

R. J. MEADE,
Chief Commissioner.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COORG,

FOR 1870—71.

PART I.

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1. The statistics of physical geography were given at pages 61 to 77 of the Administration Report of Coorg for 1869—70.

2. *Area.*—In that report the area of this Province was stated to be 2,400 square miles. This estimate is probably greatly in excess of the actual extent which has been more accurately computed at 1214·06 square miles or 770,000 statute acres.

3. *Cultivated Area.*—The area under cultivation is estimated to be as follows:—

	Acres.
Wet or rice lands	66,896
Dry lands	1,402
Areca and cocoanut gardens	72
	68,370
Land granted for coffee cultivation	77,390
Do. for cardamom cultivation	30,973
Total Acres.....	176,733

4. *Culturable Waste.*—The extent of culturable waste is estimated at 6,983 acres, of which 6,775 acres consist of wet or rice lands. The term is applied in this sense only to lands culturable with the ordinary wet and dry crops, and not to those suitable for coffee and cardamom cul-

tivation. Coffee and cardamom being grown on forest land, if the area under this description of cultivation be deducted from the total extent, the area cultivated with the ordinary cereals and garden crops of the country, together with the culturable waste, is shewn to be somewhat less than 10 per cent or $\frac{1}{10}$th of the whole Province.

5. *Coffee Plantations.*—The following statement shews the proportion in which coffee lands have been taken up by Europeans and natives in Coorg, and the extent to which in each case the area taken up has been planted.

	Acres.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.
European holdings ...	48,895·35	17,631·26	31,264·09
Native "	28,495·08	15,000· 0	13,195·08
	77,390·43	32,631·26	44,759·17

6. A great part of the native holdings, and in some cases portions of European estates, are reserved for cardamom cultivation though assessed as coffee plantations.

7. *Cardamom Plantations.*—The lands leased for the cultivation of cardamoms have never been measured, and their extent is only approximately known. They are almost entirely covered with forest, small patches being partially cleared here and there.

8. *Climate.*—Coorg is exposed to both the north east and south west monsoons. The climate, though cool, is not, on the whole, salubrious. From the beginning of June to the middle of October, there is a heavy monsoon, with constant rain and wind. From December to March inclusive strong dry easterly winds prevail, and bring fevers, colds, &c., in their train ; and in the hot weather, except on the hill tops, fever and other diseases are epidemic.

9. *Rain-fall.*—The average rain-fall for the year is recorded at 109 inches and 78 cents ; and in the months of June and July 30 inches 21 cents and 32 inches 29 cents respectively were registered.

10. *Temperature.*—The following statement exhibits the mean temperature for the year in the Province :—

May.	July.	December.
71°	63°	62°

11. *Winds.*—Easterly winds prevailed from December to March and part of April. The south-west monsoon continued till September, and was followed by the north-west monsoon winds during the two succeeding months.

B.—POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH NATIVE STATES.

12. There are no Native States in political relation with Coorg. The Province is administered by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore in subordination to the Government of India.

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS.

13. The Province is divided into 6 talooks, each of which is in charge of a Subédar, who is a Sub-Magistrate of the 2nd Class, and has also civil and revenue powers within certain limits. The talooks are again subdivided into 24 náds, containing on an average 67 square miles each. In North Coorg the náds, or as they are there called hóblís, are much smaller, and more thickly populated; while on the western frontier, the country is mountainous, and covered with jungle. There is a Párpattégar in charge of each nád or hóbli; he has limited jurisdiction in revenue matters, but only those specially qualified have subordinate magisterial powers, or can decide civil suits involving small amounts.

14. *Towns.*—The only towns of any importance are Mercara, a military station, of which the native town is known as Mahadévapété, and Vírájéndrapété. Frasérpété situated on the eastern frontier and at the foot of the hills on which Mercara stands, is a town of smaller extent.

D.—POPULATION.

15. The returns shew the population of the Province to be 1,122 less than in the previous year; this decrease is not accounted for, but is probably due to the circumstance that a considerable portion of the population consists of coolies who resort from Mysore annually to work on the coffee estates. Classified according to race the returns shew the population to be composed of 24,466 Coorgs; 80,243 Hindús; 5,791 Mahomedans, and 1,330 Christians; making a total of 111,830, against 112,952 recorded last year. A preliminary census of the population of one sub-

division or nád in each talook was taken on the 28th March 1871. It was not thought advisable to extend it, as rumours had been spread by ill-designing persons that the object of the census was to kidnap persons for the European war. The enumeration as far as it went tended to shew that the population had been greatly underrated.

E.—FISCAL.

16. A land survey was organized in 1863—64, in connection with the Madras Revenue Survey, for the purpose of measuring and demarcating coffee holdings in Coorg, and is still in operation.

17. During the year under report, 11 European coffee estates measuring acres 15,215, and 1,445 native coffee holdings aggregating acres 11,410 were surveyed, as well as 273 jamma (service inam) holdings containing acres 710.

18. The demarcation was limited to 11 European and 313 native estates. The amount of work done by the survey party compares favorably with that of the preceding year, and the cost has been reduced from Rs. 2—14—4 to Rs. 1—9—5, per acre for surveying, and from 1 anna to 7 pies per acre for demarcating.

19. *Varieties of Land Tenure.*—The following statement shews the various tenures under which land is held in Coorg, the extent occupied in each class, and the amount of assessment during the year under review:—

Tenure.	Area assessed. Acres.	Assessment.		
Jamma	29,463¼	51,442	11	0
Ságu	23,107½	78,221	3	1
Vumbli	8,233½	6,742	11	9
Jódi	2,930½	5,928	7	7
Dry land	1,317	9,374	0	8
Garden	72	479	12	3
Total...	65,123¾	152,188	14	4

20. In addition to these are inam lands or endowments for various purposes, of a total area of 3,246 acres, and Rs. 11,372—4—0 in value.

21. *Jamma.*—This may be considered a feudal tenure; there are 3,818 jamma wargs or farms, the holders of which pay assessment at the rate of Rs. 5 for every 100* butties, and are liable to be called out for military, police or other duties when required. Only Coorgs and certain other castes or classes are entitled to become jamma ryots; but there are several holdings in the hands of descendants of Máplás and others whom the late Rája induced to immigrate, the country having at that time been to a great extent depopulated by Tippu Sultan. Jamma land like vumbli, jódi and inam holdings cannot be sold, mortgaged, or alienated in any way by the holders.

* 100 Butties estimated to be equal to almost 2 acres.

22. *Ságu*—Is the ordinary ryotwári tenure, the rate of assessment being Rs. 10 for every 100 butties of land.

23. In the greater part of Coorg every farm whether "Ságu" or "Jamma" has forest and grazing land, called báné and bariké, attached to it; but assessment is levied only on the rice fields. A tax of annas nine and pies eight is, however, paid by every ryot on his house without reference to the number of wargs or farms he holds, unless he has possessions in more than one nád. The same rate is levied on land of all descriptions, wet or dry, except rice fields measured by mudís, and gardens, the holders of which pay eight annas only; but the cess is in all cases a capitation tax.

24. *Vumbli.*—The lands under this denomination have been granted at rates varying from one to three Rs. per 100 butties for services rendered to the State. 48,038½ butties or 1,441 acres paying Rs. 1,078-3-9 per annum are held on titles given by the Rájas, and 226,416 butties or 6,792½ acres on grants made by the British Government when the Canara Insurrection in 1837 was quelled.

25. *Jódi.*—Certain lands specified below which are assessed at half ságu rates come under this head: the only distinction between jódi and jamma tenures seems to be that jódi grants were made for a special purpose, or in consideration of a particular kind of service; while jamma ryots were bound to perform duties of a general nature.

Purpose for which granted ...	... *Acres.*		*Assessment.*		
Inams to temples	2267¾		3,986	11	0
Do Matts, *i. e.* priests of the Lingáyet caste.	8		13	4	0
Gowd Vumblís, *i. e.* grants to head men of villages	514¼		1,576	3	2
Grants to Kuluvádís or village watchmen	140½		352	5	5
Total.....	2,930½	Rs.	5,928	7	7

26. Grants assessed at Rs. 366—12—8 have been included under the head of dry land as hereafter explained.

27. Garden lands have not been measured; but the assessment is levied according to the number of trees, the rate varying according to the fertility of the soil.

Rs.	16	was paid	for 1000 trees	on land of the	1st Class.
„	14	„	„	„	2nd „
„	12	„	„	„	3rd „
„	10	„	„	„	4th „

28. *Transfer of Land, Vide* Appendix.—The following statement exhibits the transfers and changes that have been made in the different tenures during the year.

Tenures.	1869—70.			1870—71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Jamma	50,893	9	9	51,442	11	0	549	1	3	...	...	...
Sígu	77,246	13	5	78,196	3	1	949	5	8	..	...	...
Vumbli... ...	6,774	3	6	6,742	11	9	...	...	...	31	7	9
Jódi	5,930	5	7	5,953	7	7	23	2	0	...	...	...
Dry Land ...	9,362	3	5	9,374	0	8	11	13	3	...	...	...
Garden... ...	454	7	8	479	12	3	25	4	7	...	...	...
Total.....	1,50,661	11	4	1,52,188	14	4	1,558	10	9	31	7	9
						Deduct Decrease...	31	7	9			
						Net Increase...	1,527	3	0			

29. An abstract of the above gives the following result:—

	Acres.	Assessment.		
Waste land brought under cultivation...	825	2,603	7	5
Cultivated land left waste ...	332	1,028	12	2
Increase in cultivation...	493	1,574	11	3

30. The particulars of changes that have occurred in respect of coffee land are as follow:—

	No. of Holdings	Acres.	Assessment.
Resigned...	20	115½	155 2 8
Sold in satisfaction of Government dues	39	2,708½	2,758 14 4
Restored to temples, &c.	35	73	88 11 8

31. *Land Revenue Assessment.*—The land revenue demand rose from Rs. 2,68,389—9—3 in 1869—70 to Rs. 2,78,025—3—7, being a net increase of Rs. 9,635—10—4, of which the following is the detail.

	1869—70.			1870—71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Land Revenue ...	1,50,661	11	4	1,52,188	14	4	1,527	3	0	...	...	...
Dhúli Paddy ...	18,128	13	1	18,169	15	4	41	2	3	...	...	...
Kumri ...	465	7	3	395	6	8				70	0	7
Coffee Assessments	89,942	1	5	94,470	4	3	4,528	2	10	...	...	...
Survey Charges ...	817	8	0	512	4	0				305	4	0
Total.....	2,60,015	9	1	2,65,736	12	7	6,096	8	1	375	4	7
Items added this year. Miscellaneous...	559	1	0	4,769	15	0	4,210	14	0	...	...	...
Items added this year. Local Funds...	7,814	15	2	7,518	8	0	...	...	...	296	7	2
Total.....	2,68,389	9	3	2,78,025	3	7	10,307	6	1	671	11	9
Deduct Decrease.....							671	11	9			
Net Increase...							9,635	10	4			

32. The increase has arisen in respect of lands taken up on "Ságu" and "Jamma" tenure.

33. *Collections.*—The outstanding balance on the 1st April 1870 was Rs. 91,073—9—5.

34. The instalments of revenue for 1870—71 due up to the 31st March 1871, amounted to Rs. 4,80,718-9-5. The sum collected in 1870-71 was Rs. 5,44,864-2-7, leaving a balance outstanding on the 1st April 1871 of Rs. 26,928-0-3. This balance includes a sum of Rs. 18,234-2-10,

due for previous years, of which Rs. 10,986-13-7 are irrecoverable. Rs. 1,305-14-8 doubtful or undetermined, and Rs. 5,941-6-7 recoverable. The assessment due on several coffee estates was not paid till they were advertised for sale in liquidation of the Government demand.

35. Forty-three coffee estates which had been abandoned by the proprietors, and on which the outstanding Government demand amounted to Rs. 6,518-12-6, were sold by Government and realized only Rs. 47-11-2.

36. *Local Funds.*—The receipts and expenditure under this head are shewn in Part III., Section A.

PART II.

PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

37. No Acts of the Governor General in Council have been specially extended to Coorg during the year under review, nor have any changes in Judicial Administration been introduced. The following Acts, however, which apply to the whole of British India, including Coorg, have come into force during the year.

Act VII of 1870,		The Court Fees' Act.
Act X	„	The Land Acquisition Act.
Act XI	„	The Indian Weights and Measures Act.
Act XVI	„	The Income Tax Act.
Act XX	„	To correct certain errors in the Court Fees' Act.

B.—JUDICIAL.

38. There are in all 35 local tribunals in Coorg for the disposal of criminal, civil and revenue cases, or about one tribunal to a population of 3,523 persons.

39. Of the above tribunals, 3 exercised appellate, as well as original powers.

40. Of the officers presiding over these Courts, 2 were Europeans, and 33 natives.

41. All Sessions cases are disposed of by the Superintendent and Session Judge of the Ashtagram Division in Mysore, and the highest Court in both criminal and civil matters is that of the Judicial Commissioner at Bangalore.

42. The costs of the two last mentioned Courts are defrayed from the Mysore revenues.

43. The costs of the local tribunals, which are defrayed from the imperial revenue, amounted to Rs. 61,016.

44. The net receipt from stamps amounted to Rs. 21,813—6—7

in the local Courts, and Rs. 581—12—0 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; or Rs. 22,395—2—7 in all, as against Rs. 61,016 of expenditure.

45. CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—The statistics of criminal justice are exhibited in the appended statements B 2 to 5 and 11.

46. *Criminal Courts.*—There were 22 Courts in Coorg for the disposal of criminal cases. Two Europeans and 20 natives preside over these, and 3 of the local Courts exercise both appellate and original jurisdiction in criminal matters.

47. *Offences.*—The number of offences reported amounted to 949, as against 929 in 1869, shewing an increase of 20. Of the offences reported, 917 were brought before the Courts.

48. *Number of Cases.*—The number of cases disposed of in 1870 was 954, involving 1,624 persons, against 969 involving 1,839 in 1869.

49. *Increase and Decrease of Crime.*—Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of offences against property only; and an increase in all other classes, especially in the 2nd class, which relates to offences against the person generally, as compared with the previous year. There has been an increase of crime reported under the heads of dacoity, riot and unlawful assembly, grievous hurt, and hurt by dangerous weapons, assault, criminal intimidation and criminal breach of trust: on the other hand, there has been a decrease in the number of charges of theft and of causing serious mischief by fire, and for fraudulent breaches of contract under Act XIII of 1859.

50. With respect to the more heinous offences, there have been three convictions of dacoity, and one of culpable homicide, as against two convictions of murder, three of culpable homicide, and one of robbery during the year 1869.

51. *Process.*—705 persons were arrested by the Police, or under warrants in 1870, as against 684 in 1869; and 823 persons were summoned as against 806.

52. The difference in these figures is slight, but it is observed that

the number of persons discharged during the year without trial, *viz.*, 447, is greatly in excess of that of the previous year, *viz.*, 201.

53. The officiating Judicial Commissioner remarks that this unsatisfactory result is due to the neglect of the Magistrates to sift the statements of complainants before issuing processes against accused persons.

54. The number of witnesses examined was 2,330, as against 2,130 witnesses in the previous year.

55. *General Results.*—The work performed by each class of Courts having jurisdiction in Coorg, and the general results, are exhibited in the following table:—

Classes of Courts.	Cases tried.	
	1869.	1870.
Párpattégars' Courts	145	201
Subédars' do	489	418
2nd Asstt. Supts' do	128	61
1st do do do	86	230
Superintendent's do	22	13
Sessions do	4	1
Judicial Commissioner's Court	2	1
Total..... ...	876	925

56. The general percentage of convictions is not so favorable as in 1869. There was, however, a marked improvement in the percentage of persons convicted in the cases disposed of by the *Párpattégars, shewing that greater caution was exercised by them in the issue of process against accused persons.

*Sub-Magistrates of the divisions of a Talook.

57. *Duration of Trials.*—The average duration of trials during the year in the local Courts was 4 days, in the Sessions Court 51 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 14 days. The date of the oldest case pending was 17th December 1870.

58. There was a slight reduction in the duration of criminal trials before the local Courts, notwithstanding the increased number of trials.

There was, however, a large increase in the average duration of cases before the Sessions Judge, who resides at Mysore, and can only occasionally visit Coorg for the purpose of holding Sessions.

59. *Punishments.*—The number of persons punished comparatively for the two past years was as follows :—

	1870.	1869.
Fined	483	483
Imprisoned	71	50
Flogged	6	5
Ordered to find security	133	144
Imprisoned and fined	26	23
Sentenced to death	0	2

60. The amount of fines imposed amounted to Rs. 3,149-6-0, of which Rs. 2,693-11-0 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 455-11-0.

61. In a large majority of cases the fines imposed did not exceed Rs. 10 each, and in two cases only were fines imposed exceeding 50 Rs.

62. *Awards.*—The amount paid as compensation to injured parties under section 44, Code of Criminal Procedure, amounted to Rs. 647—15—0, as compared with Rs. 605—8—0 during the previous year.

63. No compensation was awarded to accused persons under section 270 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, notwithstanding that there was a large number of charges of petty assault and defamation which were dismissed.

64. *European British Subjects.*—Two European British subjects were brought before the Superintendent as Justice of the Peace; the charge against one was dismissed, and the other was committed for trial before the High Court at Madras.

65. *Criminal Appeals.*—In all 30 persons only appealed as against 45 during the previous year. In respect of 22 persons, the sentence was confirmed, and reversed as regards 6 only ; appeals from two persons were pending before the Judicial Commissioner at the close of the year. One case only was referred for revision.

66. The number of criminal cases, decided by the Párpattégars and Subédars against which appeals would lie, amounted to 345, but of

these only 15 were appealed. Of these, the orders in 11 were upheld, and in 4 reversed. These results are favorable, and more so than those of 1869.

67. The number of appeals from the Assistant Superintendents and the Superintendent to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner was 9; of these, the orders in 6 were confirmed, 2 were reversed, and 1 remained pending at the close of the year.

68. The average duration of appeals was in the local Courts 20·4 days, and in the Judicial Commissioner's Court 24·7.

69. In the preceding year, the figures were 16 days and 45 days respectively.

70. The longer average duration of appeals in the local Courts is not satisfactory, seeing that fewer appeals were preferred.

71. A circular has been issued by the officiating Judicial Commissioner requiring all officers to forward the records of cases, when transmitting petitions of appeal from prisoners confined in jails or lock-ups. The effect of the measure will, it is hoped, reduce the duration of appeals.

72. CIVIL JUSTICE.—The Code of Civil Procedure, Act VIII of 1859, has not been extended to Coorg; but the procedure of the Courts of the Province has been regulated by its provisions in all cases not governed by Act XXV of 1868, "The Coorg Courts' Act" and the local Rules of procedure in force.

73. The statistics of civil justice are appended, in statements B. 6 to 10.

74. The number of Courts in Coorg, having civil jurisdiction, is 17, and the work distributed as follows:—

No of Courts.	Denomination of Presiding Officers.	Jurisdiction up to	No of Original Suits disposed of.
		Rs.	
6	Párpattégars	50	163
2	Town Subédars	300	1,063
6	Talook do		
1	2nd Assistant Superintendent	1,000	95
1	1st do do	3,000	16
1	Superintendent	Unlimited	2
			1,339

75. *Number of Suits.*—The number of original suits pending from 1869 amounted to 6, and 1,346 cases were instituted or received by transfer and remand, during the year under review, as against 1,098 cases in the previous year. Of the 1,352 cases for disposal, 1,339 were disposed of, 8 were transferred, and 5 remained pending at the close of the year. The increased litigation is attributed to the introduction of the Court Fees' Act, and also to the revival of trade from the depression of previous years.

76. *Description of Suits.*—The number, description and value of original suits under each class, as instituted during the past and previous year, are shewn in the following comparative table :—

	1869.				1870.			
	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.
Suits for money due. On written obligation ...	542	91,882	1	5	707	1,08,755	0	4
Do unwritten do	164	6,938	9	1	156	6,045	14	8
Do account stated	109	19,817	11	5	114	9,017	0	9
Money paid or received ...	26	649	4	0	39	1,784	9	3
For goods sold	69	2,469	3	2	84	3,175	11	0
For breaches of contract not included above	52	2,782	11	9	82	4,810	13	5
Suits for rent	8	237	3	1	12	364	2	8
Do do movable property or value thereof	59	1,568	7	6	83	4,677	4	2
Do do damages	11	1,999	3	9	4	280	0	0
Do do specific performance of contract	1	4	8	0	3	279	9	0
Do to settle partnership and other accounts	8	5,027	1	10	...	...	...	...
Do to declare and establish personal rights	15	1,610		6	20	1,954	11	5
Do relating to religion and caste	2	25	0	0	1	...	...	...
Claims to inheritance under Hindu Law	2	657	4	4	7	2,068	8	0
Total.....	1,068	1,35,668	7	10	1,312	1,43,213	4	8

77. *Value of Suits.*—There has been a total increase of Rs. 7,544—12—0 over the value of the suits instituted during the previous year. No suit of higher value than Rs. 5,000 was instituted during the past year.

78. The average value of suits instituted was Rs. 109—2—6, as against Rs. 127—0—6 in 1869.

79. *Disposal of Suits.*—715 uncontested original suits were disposed of, as against 624 of the previous year. Of these, 483 suits were decided on compromise and confession, as against 447 in 1869, and 231 were decreed *exparte*, as against 177.

80. The following comparative table shews how contested suits were decided:—

	1870.		1869.	
	Cases.	Percentage.	Cases.	Percentage.
In favor of Plaintiff	360	82·80	285	83·58
In favor of Defendant	75	17·20	56	16·42

81. *Total Cost of Original Suits.*—The total cost of original suits was Rs. 16,077—2—6, being Rs. 640—14—1 in excess of the previous year. The average cost of each suit was Rs. 12—0—1.

82. *Duration of Suits.*—The average duration of uncontested suits was 29 days, the same as in 1869, but the average duration of contested suits has been reduced to 43 days, as against 53 days in the previous year. In 1869 the longest time occupied in the disposal of any suit was 328 days, but in the year under report, this period has been reduced to 198 days.

83. At the close of the year, the date of the oldest original suit was the 9th June 1870.

84. *Civil Appeals.*—The total number of appeals disposed of was 96, leaving a balance of 10 pending on the 31st December 1870, making a total of 106 appeals received during the year, as against 65 in 1869; this shews an increase of 41 appeals.

85. The appeals were disposed of as follows:—

	No.	
Total cases for disposal	106	
Dismissed for default	18	
Confirmed	36	
Modified	16	
Reversed	22	
Remanded	4	
Total disposed of ...		96
Pending on 31st December 1870 ...		10

Of the 10 appeals which remained undecided at the close of the year, 7 were pending before the local Courts, and 3 before the Judicial Commissioner. The percentage of orders appealed against, which were confirmed in whole or in part, amounts to 54·16, as against 70·96 in 1869.

86. *Duration of Appeals.*—The average duration of appeals in Coorg was 14 days, against 37 days in the previous year, and 42 days in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, as against 62 days in 1869. The cost of appeals was Rs. 1,986—7—11, while in the previous year it was only Rs. 988—10—0. The average cost of each appeal was Rs. 15—12—6 in the local Courts, and Rs. 83—1—8 in the Judicial Commissioner's Court.

87. The date of the oldest appeal pending at the close of the year, was 22nd July 1870.

88. *Execution of Decrees.*—During the year there were 920 applications before the Courts for execution of decrees; 833 decrees were executed in full; 70 in part, and 17 were pending at the close of the year. The aggregate value of the decrees for which execution was taken out amounted to Rs. 1,29,584—13—10; of this amount, Rs. 61,576—7—6 were realized as follows:—

Rs. 47,055—6—6 by voluntary payment,

" 11,150-11—4 by sale of rent and personal property, and the remainder by sequestration and imprisonment of the person. The value of cases transferred and withdrawn amounted to Rs. 47,070—11—8.

89. Nine judgment-debtors were confined in the Civil Jail for periods varying from 6 to 30 days. The average period of imprisonment being 15 days, as against 29 days in 1869, when 6 debtors were confined.

90. *Miscellaneous Work.*—The miscellaneous work disposed of during the year amounted to 76 cases, as against 69 the previous year, and 106 petitions against 1,234 in 1869; the decrease in petitions indicates that the Courts are conforming themselves to a more consistent and regular mode of transacting civil business.

91. *Financial Results.*—The cost of civil and criminal justice in the Province, as given in the Budget estimate of 1870—71, is as follows:—

	Rs.
District Civil and Criminal Courts ..	61,016
Deduct moiety of pay of Superintendent and two Assistant Superintendents, as also of the Talook Courts, and their establishments to be credited to revenue	25,320
Balance Rs. ..	35,696

92. Deducting from this balance a moiety debitable to criminal justice, the cost of civil justice would be Rs 17,848.

93. The net receipt in stamps in the local Courts of Coorg was Rs. 21,813—9—7, and Rs. 581—12—0 in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

94. It is reported that no systematic practice of kidnapping female children for immoral purposes exists in Coorg, and no instance has occurred during the past year.

95. REGISTRATION.—The prescribed statistical return is given in Appendix, (Judicial Statement, No. 12.) The total number of documents of all kinds registered in 1870—71 was 1,475, against 639 in the previous year. Of instruments the registration of which is compulsory, 1,294 were registered, an increase of 745 as compared with the number registered in 1869—70. On the other hand the number of instruments registered, of which registration is optional, has decreased from 160 to 153.

96. The large increase during the year in the registration of documents of the compulsory class, is attributable to the registration of 830 coffee grants and jamma* sannads, in accordance with a recent ruling of the Government of India, which made the registration of this class of documents compulsory.

* The tenure on which lands are held in inam by certain classes in Coorg in consideration of feudal service.

97. There has been a decline during the past year in optional registration, both of immovable and movable property.

98. The value of the real property registered was Rs. 4,33,642, and of that relating to other documents Rs. 5,920. The average of fees levied was 9½ annas and 15 annas per cent respectively. The average fee on each document excepting decree memoranda, wills, &c., amounted to Rs. 1—12—5.

99. The financial results of the year are favorable, the total collections were Rs. 4,147—8—0, and the total expenditure including the cost of the Registrar General's establishment Rs. 2,517—10—3, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,629—13—9 ; but out of this amount a claim for refund of penalties improperly levied to the amount Rs. 558 has to be met in the year 1871—72.

C.—PRISONS.

100. The prescribed jail statements will be found in detail in Appendix C. 1 to 22.

The subjoined statement will give the principal statistics of jail administration for the past and previous years:—

Years.	Number of Jails and Lock-ups.	Total Number of Prisoners.	Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Conduct and Discipline.		Number of Escapes.	Health.			Net Cost per Prisoner per Annum.			Earnings per Prisoner per Annum.		
				Percentage of re-convicted Prisoners to total number on the 31st December.	Percentage of punishments for breach of Jail Rules to total number of Prisoners during the year.		Daily average percentage of sick to strength.	Mortality for the year calculated on the total prison population.	Mortality for the year calculated on daily average No. of Prisoners.						
1869	9	159	63·56	14·03	8·18	...	5·20	1·88	4·71	122	9	4	59	12	0
1870	9	172	58·45	19·64	5·23	2	9·12	1·70	5·13	124	13	9	53	6	0

101. The construction of a new jail at Mercara has been under consideration for some time; but the project has been unavoidably postponed until funds are available. It has been, however, decided to enlarge and improve the present jail, and new plans and estimates are under preparation with that object.

102. *Accommodation.*—The jail is reported to be now capable of accommodating 82 convicts, allowing 500 cubic feet for each.

103. *Jail Population.*—The total number of sentenced prisoners confined in the Mercara Jail and Lock-ups amounted to 172. Of these, 57 convicts were in jail on the 31st December 1869. The daily average number of prisoners in confinement was 58·45, as against 63·56 of the previous year. Notwithstanding the large number of admissions the daily average was less than that of the previous year, owing to many of the sentences being for short terms only.

104. Of the total number of prisoners incarcerated during the year—

3 Were released on appeal,
4 On payment of fine,
1 On account of good conduct,
103 On expiry of sentence,
2 Escaped and 3 died, leaving 56 remaining at the close of the year. Six of the prisoners in the jail had been convicted twice, 3 had been convicted for the third time, and 2 for the fourth time.

105. *Females.*—Thirteen females were imprisoned in the jail during the year; of these only two remained at the close of the year.

106. *Health.*—The general health of the prisoners is stated to have much improved during the year. The prevailing diseases were fever, and diarrhœa; 3 deaths are reported to have occurred. This gives the average rate of mortality calculated on the average daily strength at 5·13 per cent, which is certainly high.

107. *Conduct and Discipline.*—Nine prisoners were punished for breaches of jail discipline during the year.

108. *Manufactures.*—The difficulty of procuring skilful artizans to instruct the prisoners in handicraft trades has affected the success of jail manufactory. The sum of Rs. 1,001—11—3 was, however, realized under this head, from which after deducting expenditure, a net profit of Rs. 445—10—9 was credited to Government.

109. Taking the estimated value of out-of-door and in-door jail labor at Rs. 2,982, the average earning of each prisoner would be Rs. 54—6—0 per annum. The actual cash earnings of each prisoner for jail manufactures was Rs. 8—2—5.

110. *Expenditure.*—The cost of feeding prisoners has been reduced from Rs. 38—4—0 in 1869 to Rs. 34—2—0 in the year under report. A reduction has also been effected in the cost per head of hospital charges and contingencies.

111. The cost of the fixed establishment amounted to Rs. 3,775, against Rs. 3,825 in 1869. There was however an increase of cost under the head of clothing amounting to Rs. 140—accounted for by the fact, that the supply stored in former years was issued in 1869, while the clothing for 1870 was purchased during the year.

112. Of the total expenditure incurred on account of the jail and lock-ups including cost of repairs by the Public Works Department amounting to Rs. 7,753—13—2, the total outlay was Rs. 628—13—5 below that of the previous year; but as the average number of prisoners was less, the total average cost of each prisoner has risen to Rs. 124—13—9 after deducting Rs. 455—10—9 on account of cash receipts for manufactures.

113. If the total of the prisoner's estimated earnings be deducted, the average net cost of each prisoner would be Rs. 81—10—1.

114. *Civil Prisoners.*—Nine civil prisoners were imprisoned during the year; all of whom were released within the year.

115. *Under-Trial Prisoners.*—Three hundred and twenty two under-trial prisoners were admitted into the jail and lock-ups during the year, making a total of 339, including 17 prisoners remaining at the close of

the previous year. Of these, 224 were acquitted, 51 were convicted and sentenced, 54 transferred to other jails, 3 escaped, and 1 died.

116. *Cost.*—The average cost of each prisoner (under trial) was Rs. 29—7—4.

D.—POLICE.

117. *Strength and Cost of Police.*—The Police of the Province consist of the Town and Village Police.

118 *Town Police.*—The Regular or Town Police are only maintained in Mercara and Vírájéndrapété. The number is 26 in all, including *daffadars and peons. The cost annually amounts to Rs. 1,596. The number of the Regular Police is insufficient, and the scale of pay is inadequate to secure the services of efficient men.

119. *Village Police.*—The District or Village Police is composed chiefly of Coorgs, who hold land on reduced assessment in consideration of the performance of Police as well as Military duties. The land so held is termed "jamma," and the jamma ryots discharge in rotation the duties of escorting and guarding treasure in the talooks. The Subédars or Heads of Talooks superintend the Police within their jurisdiction.

120. *Police Working.*—Two hundred and six cases cognizable by the Police came under enquiry during the year; of these 177 cases were investigated by the Police *suo motu* and by order of the Magistrates, and in 81 cases convictions were obtained.

121. *Arrests.*—Out of 291 persons arrested by the Police, 259 were actually brought to trial, 29 were released by the Magistrate without trial, and 3 escaped; of those brought to trial, 156 were acquitted, 102 convicted, and 1 died after commencement of trial.

122. The results given in the subjoined statement compare favorably with those of the preceding year.

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* Sergeants.

PERSONS ARRESTED WITHOUT WARRANT.	Percentage of convictions of persons arrested.	
	1869.	1870.
Class I. Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice	3·8	94·7
Class II. Serious offences against the person	22·2	26·2
Class III. Serious offences against person and property, and against property only	7·7	41·7
Class IV. Minor offences against the person	...	66·6
Class V. Minor offences against property	37·9	28·9
Class VI. Other offences not specified above	...	50·0
Total.....	34·5	35·0

123. No cases of murder occurred during the year; there were two attempts at murder, in which three prisoners were arrested; but they were all acquitted. Of culpable homicide, there were two cases against five of the previous year; eight persons were arrested by the Police, but only one was convicted; there was one case of drugging in which two persons were arrested, but both were released by the Magistrate without trial. Two dacoities were perpetrated during the year; the Police failed to discover any clue to one, and in the other four persons were arrested, three of whom were convicted, and one committed suicide.

124. One hundred and twenty-seven cases of theft were reported during the year, 99 of which were investigated by the Police and by order of the Magistrate, and conviction was obtained in 43 cases, involving 48 persons or 29·4 per cent of persons arrested.

125. Of criminal breach of trust there were 19 cases against none in 1869; 28 persons were arrested by order of the Magistrate, of whom only 3 were convicted.

126. *Stolen Property.*—The percentage of recovery of stolen property was 54·29, as compared with 44·74 in the preceding year. The Police were also employed in 754 cases not cognizable by them. In these 1,281 persons were arrested, of whom 662 were acquitted, and 617 convicted, including those ordered to find security.

127. *Accidental Deaths.*—The number of accidental deaths reported was 17, as against 20 in 1869.

E.—MILITARY.

128. *Strength of Regiment.*—Mercara is garrisoned by a Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, the strength of which consists of 24 European and Native Commissioned Officers and 590 Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. There are no local troops in Coorg, but the Coorgs and other classes who hold land on the "jamma" tenure are liable to be called out for Military service on emergent occasions.

PART III.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

129. *Demand.*—The demand under all heads of revenue for 1870—71, amounted to Rs. 5,68,261—9—11, against Rs. 5,70,867—0—9 in 1869—70. The particulars are subjoined.

	1869—70.			1870—71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
Land Revenue ...	2,68,389	9	3	2,78,025	3	7	9,635	10	4	...	...	...
Forests ...	92,668	1	6	70,368	0	7	...	...	...	22,300	0	11
Abkári ..	75,116	13	7	1,18,659	10	3	43,512	12	8	...	...	...
Assessed Taxes...	10,401	7	2	15,651	11	7	5,250	4	5	...	...	...
Stamps ...	33,741	14	1	12,236	7	4	...	...	...	21,505	6	9
Law & Justice ..	7,759	10	6	30,624	10	3	22,864	15	9	...	...	...
Education ...	248	5	0	277	2	6	28	13	6	..	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	73,637	11	4	33,709	10	6	...	...	...	39,928	3	10
Total.....	5,61,993	11	5	5,59,552	8	7	81,292	8	8	83,733	11	6
Deduct Increase. .	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		81,292	8	8
Net Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		2,441	2	10
Post Office...	7,009	9	4	6,614	14	4						
Telegraph...	1,863	12	0	2,094	3	0						
Total	5,70,867	0	9	5,68,261	9	11						

The result is a net decrease of Rs. 2,441—2—10.

130. The items of "Forests," "Stamps" and "Miscellaneous" are those in which the decrease of revenue has occurred, and exhibit a total falling off of Rs. 83,733—11—6. The causes are explained further on.

131. *Receipts.*—The receipts under the several heads of revenue for the year as compared with the Budget estimates, are shewn in the following statement.

	Budget Estimate for 1870—71.			Actuals for 1870—71.			Increase.			Decrease.		
I. Land Revenue...	2,86,600	0	0	2,39,036	0	0	...	...	...	47,564	0	0
III. Forests. ...	77,000	0	0	74,133	13	7	...	...	...	2,866	2	5
IV. Abkári ...	90,000	0	0	1,31,894	11	5	40,994	11	5	...	...	...
V. Assessed Taxes..	19,900	0	0	14,321	11	8	...	...	...	5,578	4	4
IX. Stamps... ...	37,500	0	0	12,236	7	4	..	..	...	25,263	8	8
XIII. Law & Justice ...	6,500	0	0	30,624	10	3	24,124	10	3	...	...	...
XVI. Education ...	500	0	0	277	2	6	...	...	...	222	13	6
XVIII. Miscellaneous. ...	3,800	0	0	33,630	8	6	29,830	8	6	...	..	...
Total.....	5,22,700	0	0	5,36,155	1	3	94,949	14	2	81,494	12	11
Deduct Decrease ...				...	...	..	81,494	12	11			
Net Increase ...				...	...	...	13,455	1	3			
Receipts from Post Office				6,614	14	4						
Do. Telegraph				2,094	3	0						
Grand Total.....				5,44,864	2	7						

132. *Land Revenue.*—The amount received into the treasury on account of land revenue fell short by Rs. 48,335—10—0 of the estimate, owing to the postponement of the period fixed for the payment of the "Khists" or instalments from March to May. In this sum is included the assessment on coffee lands which was formerly due before 31st March, but the payment of which was allowed to stand over till the 31st May, to enable the planters to draw against the value of their crops, which they cannot do until the coffee is actually shipped.

133. The sale proceeds of waste lands during the year were only Rs. 291, against the estimate of Rs. 1,000. The planters have lost so heavily of late years, that they are not inclined to buy more land at present.

134. The Municipal and local fund collections fell short of the estimate by a sum of Rs. 773—4—8. The postponement of the instalments to May also affected the receipts from house tax.

135. Owing to the completed survey of almost all the large estates,

the operations of the survey party are confined to small plantations, and though the fees realized are more numerous, they are smaller in amount.

136. There is an increase under the head "Miscellaneous Receipts" occasioned by the omission to enter certain items under this head in fixing the annual settlement.

137. *Forests.*—Though the revenue from forests for 1870—71 has largely fallen off from causes which are explained under Section B, Part III, the payments made into the treasury during the year are only Rs. 2,866—2—5 less than the Budget estimates. The receipts on account of timber have been swelled by the collections of arrears, the sale being much smaller this year than in the previous one.

138. Under the head of miscellaneous receipts Rs. 29,444—2—0 were realized against the estimate of Rs. 36,700, making a difference of Rs. 7,255—14—0, in which unpaid arrears of rent for cardamom jungles are included.

139. *Abkári.*—In abkári the revenue and the receipts shew an increase over last year's receipts of Rs. 43,512—12—8, arising chiefly under the head of "still head duty" and sales of licenses to sell spirits. The quantity of liquor which passed out of the Sadder Distillery was 21,803 gallons more than in 1869—70. The number of shops for the sale of arrack has been reduced, but the fees for licenses for the sale of European liquors have been doubled. The sale of gánja and opium was, previous to the 1st April 1870, a Government monopoly, and a large stock had accumulated, which was fast deteriorating. Under these circumstances, it was considered better to farm the monopoly; a contractor was found, who purchased the stock in hand, thereby adjusting the outstanding balance under this head.

140. *Assessed Taxes.*—These comprise two items, *viz.*, income tax and house tax levied from those who are not land-holders.

141. There is a decrease under the former head as compared with the estimates, the deductions from official salary bills not being shewn any longer as receipts.

142. The demand under the head of house tax (Mohatarfa) exhibits a net increase of Rs. 66—3—6 over that for the preceding year. There is a balance of Rs. 1,068—0—11 outstanding under this head however.

143. *Stamps.*—The decline of revenue from this source as compared with that of 1869—70 amounted to Rs. 21,505—6—9. The receipts of the previous year included however the sale proceeds of judicial stamps, which have been transferred to the head "Law and Justice." There is a small decrease from the estimated receipts under the heads "bills of exchange" and "fines and penalties."

144. *Law and Justice.*—There is an increase as compared with the previous year's receipts under this head, chiefly due to the cause stated in the preceding para.

145. *Education.*—The collections on account of school fees amounted to Rs. 277—2—6, as compared with Rs. 248—5—0 in the previous year; but they fell considerably short of the estimate. School fees are now collected only at the Mercara Central School, having been relinquished in respect of the other schools, for reasons explained in the educational section of this report.

146. *Miscellaneous Receipts.*—The decrease of Rs. 39,928—3—10, as compared with the previous year's receipts, is merely nominal, having arisen almost wholly from the item of receipts from "Public Works" which have been included under this head, and are necessarily of a fluctuating character.

147. *Disbursements.*—The expenditure, as shewn in the Appendix, is Rs. 66,887—8—3 less than the previous year.

148. The reasons for the increase and decrease in the disbursements under the different heads are as follows :—

149. Upwards of Rs. 14,000 were saved in the land revenue, from reductions in salaries, savings in travelling allowances, contingencies, &c.

150. The expenditure in the Forest Department was also reduced by Rs. 5,000.

151. There was an increase in the commission paid to Sub-Registrars ; but the reduction in the expenditure on the jail more than counterbalanced this.

152. Fewer refunds were given, and the commission on the sale of stamps was less.

153. The only gratuity paid was Rs. 90 to the Jail Daróga, and a pension of Rs. three per mensem was granted to a treasury peon; also some payments due in 1869—70 were made during the year, which caused an increase in the expenditure.

154. Under *Ecclesiastical*, there is a large saving, as no Chaplain was posted to Mercara until December 1870.

155. Under the head *Allowances under Treaty*, arrears of pensions due for the previous year were paid in 1870—71, consequently the allotment was exceeded.

156. Only one political pension has lapsed, by the death of an attendant of the late Rája's family.

157. One of the Coorg head men, to whom a pension was granted for his services during the Canara Insurrection in 1837, also died in November 1870, and his pension passes to his heir.

158. The grant for expenditure on public works was reduced to Rs. 100,000, and this sum has been fully expended.

159. The allotment for education has been exceeded by Rs. 664-1-9, owing to increase of establishment and payments made for some buildings.

160. The disbursements under the head of *Miscellaneous*, are considerably less than last year, as fewer remissions were granted on account of land revenue.

161. *Local Funds.*—Under the head of *Local Funds*, both Municipal and Pound funds are included, and the receipts are as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Municipal Funds	4,181	6	4
Pound Funds	3,337	1	8
Total Rs. ...	7,518	8	0

162. The details of Pound Funds are:—

	1869—70.	1870—71	Increase.	Decrease.
Market Fees ...	2,072 0 11	1,024 13 7		573 3 3
Pound Fees ...		474 0 1		
Sale of Stray Cattle	933 0 8	1,074 12 0	141 11 4	
Ferry Contract ...	676 4 0	763 8 0	87 4 0	

shewing a net decrease of Rs. 344—3—11.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

163. *Staff.*—Public Works in Coorg are under the direction of the Mysore Public Works Department, and the Coorg Province bears no share of the cost of direction; one Executive Engineer with the requisite subordinate establishment, constitutes the Public Works Staff employed in Coorg.

164. The Forest Department in Coorg is similarly under the direction of the Mysore Conservator of Forests, and the local staff consists of one Assistant Conservator.

165. *Expenditure.*—The following is an abstract of the expenditure on Public Works during 1870—71 (excluding Forests).

	From Imperial Revenue.	From Local Funds.	Total.
Military Works	...	...	...
Civil Buildings	13,239	...	13,239
Irrigation Works.	2,000	...	2,000
Communications	57,504	...	57,504
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...
Forest	24,557	...	24,557
	97,300	...	97,300

For further statistical information see Appendix, B. Public Works, 1.

166. *Military Works.*—Military works in Coorg have hitherto been carried out under the Madras Department Public Works. In Budget orders, 1871—72, the Government of India suggested that these buildings should be placed under the Coorg Department. This suggestion has been concurred in by the Madras Government, and arrangements have been made to transfer the buildings to the charge of the Executive Engineer, Coorg.

167. *Civil Buildings.*—The only original work carried out under this head was the construction of the Vírájéndrapété Public Offices. This was nearly completed during the year, and will be ready for occupation before the breaking of the monsoon.

168. Rs. 2,000 have been expended on the repair of Civil buildings.

169. *Agricultural.*—No original works have been undertaken under this head; but Rs. 2,000 have been satisfactorily expended on repairs.

170. *Communications.*—The only original work undertaken during the year was the Wurti bridge, which was nearly completed during the year, and has since been opened to traffic.

171. On the maintenance of roads Rs. 43,000 have been expended. They have been maintained in excellent order during the year.

172. *Establishment.*—The charges amount to Rs. 25,197 or 25·78 per cent on the expenditure, against 28 per cent last year. This slight reduction is satisfactory as far as it goes; but the percentage is still very high. It appears however to be impossible to reduce it.

173. *General Observations.*—After providing for establishment and the maintenance of existing works, the balance available for further outlay amounted to Rs. 27,000, of which Rs. 22,500 were expended on the Vírájéndrapété offices and the Wurti bridge. With so small a sum at the disposal of the local Administration no considerable progress can be looked for in the construction of new works, and the chief attention of the Department must be directed to the maintenance in good condition of those already existing, of which the main lines of road traversing the Province are of the first importance. It is satisfactory to find that these are all in excellent order.

174. Forests.—The general control of the forests in Coorg is vested in the Conservator of Forests for the Province of Mysore, whose head quarters are at Bangalore. An Assistant Conservator is in immediate charge, and as a convenient arrangement, is placed in direct subordination to the Superintendent of Coorg, though under the Departmental control of the Conservator.

175. The Forest Officer is also charged with the custody and conservancy of forests, the prevention, when possible, of fires, and the protection of the young trees reproduced by natural means.

176. These important duties will be better attended to when the State forests shall have been clearly marked off and demarcated, a work

demanding instant and constant attention, having been already too long delayed.

177. The Forest Department in Coorg is at present charged with the supervision of all forest lands, both State and district, excluding the *báné and inam lands and lands made over for coffee planting. The Department also sees that useless felling is not allowed in forests leased for the cultivation of cardamoms. The whole of the sandalwood growing wild throughout the Province is also placed under its charge.

178. The more important timber forests are situated almost entirely in south east Coorg. They are deciduous and consist of teak and blackwood, of honné (*Pterocarpus marsupium*), matti (*terminalia tomentosa*), and other second class timber. In south and south-west Coorg, the forests on the †ghâts are, with but slight exceptions, evergreen, and from their position among inaccessible hills are not very valuable as timber producing forests. Several of them are fitted for the cultivation of cardamoms, and the very great majority of such forests were in 1868—69 leased for a period of ten years at a yearly rent of Rs. 30,000. From portions of southern forests the poon spar (*Calophyllum augustifolium*) can be floated, and is sold by the Department at Rs. 20 per standing tree.

179. In North Coorg the country more closely resembles that of the adjoining high lying plains of Mysore. The forests are more scattered, and while teak is scarce, honné and arsentéga (*Nauclea cordifolia*,) are abundant and well grown. Sandalwood is found in five out of the six talooks into which Coorg is divided, none being found in Padinálknád, or in any part of the heavily wooded tracts of other talooks.

180. Timber is felled and squared in the forests and carted to small depôts at Tittimatti and Fraserpété in Coorg, and to the main depôt at Hunasúru in the Mysore country. It is sold under fixed rules from these depôts both by public auction and by retail.

181. Sandalwood is uprooted, and sent to the depôt at Fraserpété, where it is prepared, stored and sold by public auction. High prices are charged if sold by retail, as much inconvenience is caused to the Department by the sale of small quantities of wood at one time.

* Land adjoining a holding assigned free of assessment for pasturage or fuel supply.
†A term applied to the hill ranges.

182. A list of such forests selected by the Conservator on his last visit to Coorg, together with their boundaries and probable areas, has been submitted to the Government of India for orders.

183. The fellings of 1870—71 and collection of timber and sandalwood, are shewn in the following table:—

Description of Wood.	Fellings.	Collection.	Sales.
Teak ...	551 Logs.	949	256
Junglewood ...	114 do	508	42
Sandalwood ...	60½ Tons.	60½ Tons.	66 Tons.

184. The large quantity of timber now in the Mysore markets prevented the sales being as large as was anticipated, much timber is therefore again held in stock.

185. Two plantations of teak measuring in all 393 acres, of which 253 are planted, are in existence, and being yearly extended. During 1870—71, 200 acres were planted up and 90 cleared for plantings of 1871—72. A tract of land measuring 600 acres has been selected as a sandal reserve, portions of which will be sown up this year.

186. The general financial result is shewn in the following table :—

		Rs.
Receipts during the year		74,067
Assets at the end of the year—		
Value of timber and other stock ...	25,701	
Outstandings at the end of the year ...	24,979	
		50,680
Total Rs...		1,24,747
Assets at beginning of the year—		
Value of timber and other stock ...	26,608	
Outstandings	23,757	
Expenditure during the year ...	24,563	
		74,928
Profit on year's operations...		49,819

187. In addition to the above, wood to the value of Rs. 3,479 was given free to Her Majesty's 8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry.

D.—AGRICULTURAL.

188. *Paddy.*—The area cultivated with *paddy*, that is rice, is commensurate with the extent of wet land; sugar-cane and other wet crops being very rarely grown. Owing to the late period to which the south west monsoon rains were deferred, the first sowing of paddy failed. A second sowing in June proved, however, more successful. Rain fell abundantly late in the season, and transplanting was not finished till September. The crop was on the whole a good one; but a large quantity of grain was damaged by heavy showers in January.

189. There is but little dry cultivation, except in North Coorg. The practice of sowing several kinds of grain in the same field renders it impossible to ascertain the area planted with each.

190. Rági is, however, the staple crop for high lands. The crops were a little late, but the yield was abundant.

191. *Coffee.*—After the first showers in the early part of last year great consternation was caused by the discovery of the ravages of that destructive insect called the "borer." During the hot weather, the drooping appearance of the trees was not so remarkable; but when the rain failed to revive them, the extent of the injury became apparent. Some estates suffered more than others; but it was observed that the localities in which land covered with bamboo jungle had been reclaimed, seemed more liable to the scourge. Trees in exposed situations or weakened by drought, want of manure, &c., were also generally first attacked; and it is probably owing to the abundant rain at the close of the last monsoon, and the frequent showers which fell during the past hot weather, that the plants have received sufficient nourishment from the soil to enable them to resist the entry of the fly by which the insect is propagated. There is no doubt that comparatively little injury has been done this year; but meanwhile several fine plantations have been ruined.

192. The trees which escaped the "borer" last year gave generally a very good crop, and notwithstanding some heavy losses, the out-turn of the year was decidedly above the average.

193. *Cardamoms.*—The quantity of the cardamoms picked was

much larger than in the previous year; but the price realized by the article mainly depends upon the way in which the pods are dried; damp or want of sun-shine causes them to blacken and lose a third of their value. After the cardamoms were picked, the weather was unfortunately wet, and the value of the crop was much diminished.

194. *Cinchona*.—The Government garden at Mercara is about 1¾ acres in extent, and contains 55 large and 200 small trees, the height above sea level is about 3,500 feet. The largest tree, which is now eight years' old, measures 30 feet in height and 9 inches in diameter.

195. *Analysis of Bark*.—Some bark, which was forwarded in July 1870, to Mr. Broughton, the Government Quinologist, was analyzed with the following result :—

"The bark was of good appearance, and apparently is in a well "prepared state. Its analysis in percentages of the well dried bark—

Total Alkaloids	6·23
Quinine	1·04
Cinchodine and Cinchonine ..	5·19
Crystallized Sulphates Quinine obtained	0·63
Crystallized Cinchonine	5·11
Total Sulphate obtained crystallized ..	5·74

"This analysis, I consider, satisfactory. It yielded its large "amount of crystalline sulphates with greater ease than is usual in barks "grown at low elevations. Like nearly all red barks grown in India, "the greater part of its alkaloids consists of cinchonidine, a defect "especially attaching to those which, like this, are grown at a site of "comparatively small elevation."

196. *Carolina Rice*.—The experiments hitherto made in this cultivation have failed. In two talooks it succeeded so far as to yield 20 times the quantity sown, but the average return of the indigenous rice is much larger.

197. *Rhea*.—The cultivation of "Rhea" has not been attempted systematically; but it has succeeded in several places, where it has been tried as an experiment with the intention of further operation should the

machine, for which Government has offered a prize, render the preparation of the fibre profitable.

198. *Manilla Hemp.*—The Manilla hemp plantain grows freely, and so many plants have been distributed, that it may be considered as well established in Coorg; but the fibre has not yet been manufactured, and the furit on account of its numerous seeds cannot be eaten.

199. *Stock.*—According to the returns the stock in the Province on the 31st March 1871 consisted of—

	No.
Horned Cattle	89,713
Horses	156
Ponies	495
Donkeys	258
Sheep and Goats .. .	4,686
Pigs	12,391
Carts	225
Ploughs	32,308

200. The mortality amongst cattle, though not so great as in 1869—70, is still very large; but this is partly accounted for by the fact of very few animals being bred in the country, and a large proportion of those imported from Mysore dying from the effects of the change of climate.

E.— PRICES OF PRODUCE AND LABOR.

201. There has been very little variation in the prices of commodities during the year among food grains. Paddy and rági have fallen somewhat in price.

202. *Labor.*—Ordinary coolies earn five annas a day, and during the monsoons six annas a day is often paid in the western districts.

203. Skilled labor is very scarce, ordinary bricklayers and carpenters get from eight to fourteen annas per diem.

204. Cart hire varies from Rs. 1—8—0 to Rs. 2 per diem, according to the demand.

205. In many parts of the interior, the Coorgs still pay their field hands in kind.

F.—MINES AND QUARRIES.

206. There are no mines in Coorg, and the only quarries are the pits from which laterite is dug or cut in square blocks for building purposes.

G.—MANUFACTURES.

207. *Knives.*—The Coorg knives, some of which are highly finished and handsomely ornamented, are the only articles made in the country, worthy of notice.

208. *Cloth Goods.*—In the village of Sirangala on the north east frontier, the shawls (Kammerbands) with an ornamental border which are worn by the Coorgs, are manufactured. In North Coorg the coarse cotton cloth worn by field laborers is made, and a fine description of cloth is woven in small quantities at Kodlipété.

209. Almost every article used in the country is imported, the village carpenters and blacksmiths can do nothing but the rudest work.

H.—TRADE.

210. The difficulty of procuring any reliable statistics regarding trade is very great ; a large portion not only of the products intended for home consumption, but also of the imports and exports, being carried on pack bullocks along by-paths, and cross country roads.

211. *Exports.*—The only exports are coffee, cardamoms, timber, a small quantity of paddy (rice in the husk), and oranges.

212. Mangalore, Cannanore, and Tellicherry are the ports to which goods are sent from the western, and southern parts of the Province.

213. In the north and east of Coorg, the trade is with and through Mysore. From Mercara the traffic goes both east and west either to Mangalore on the Western Coast, or Mysore and Bangalore ; the great drawback to trade with the Western Coast is that, unless goods are shipped or landed by the beginning of June, the violence of the monsoon prevents any vessel coming near the shore till the end of October.

214. *Imports.*—With the exception of rice and arrack almost every article of food and clothing, both necessaries and luxuries, are brought up the ghâts.

From Mysore the principal imports are:—gram, cloth, oil, ghee, curry stuffs and spice, sugar, fowls and eggs, cattle and sheep, tobacco, hardware, and chunam. And from the Western Coast cocoanuts, salt, dried fish, hardware, cloths, arms and ammunition, sugar, cocoanut oil, areca nuts, and pepper.

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

215. No specie has been exported from the Province.

216. *Gold.*—No gold coins have passed through the treasury during the year.

217. *Silver.*—Neither rupees, nor small silver coins were imported.

218. *Copper.*—Copper coins of the value of Rs. 2,002—4—2 were received from Bangalore.

219. *Currency Note.*—The transactions in currency notes are as follows:—

	Rs.
Stock in hand 1st April 1870	18,200
Received from Commissioner, Paper Currency ...	13,000
Paid into the Treasury by private party	70,700
Total.....	1,01,900
Notes issued during the year ...	81,110
Balance on 31st March 1871 ...	20,790

220. The bills and transfer receipts drawn and cashed amounted to—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Bills drawn...	38,083	9	10
Bills cashed in 1870—71, as against ...	42,480	11	2
Bills drawn	49,844	12	7
Bills cashed in 1869—70	1,06,632	0	10

221. *Money Orders.*—In the Money Order Department the business is fast increasing.

	No. of Orders issued.	Amount of Orders issued.			No. of Orders paid.	Amount of Orders paid.		
Transactions of 1868-69	674	21,991	8	0	98	5,685	11	0
Do 1869-70	555	18,221	3	0	122	7,666	6	0
Do 1870-71	903	32,302	4	0	158	10,377	9	0

222. The commission paid into the treasury on account of money orders issued in the past year amounts to Rs. 386—12—0, of which Rs. 51-15-0 were given as remuneration to the Money Order Agent.

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

223. The only charitable institutions in Coorg, which are dependent on Government, are the Dispensaries at Mercara and Vírájéndrapété.

224. A house for the accommodation of travellers of all castes, (Chattram), but in which food is not supplied, was built at Fraserpété in 1868-69, by one Siddashetti, and inam land was granted under the endowment rules for its support.

225. Another chattram was afterwards built by a wealthy merchant named Mysore Rámanna; but this institution has not been endowed.

PART IV.

INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

226. *Church of England.*—The only church in Coorg is at Mercara, where a Chaplain also resides, the congregation numbers more than 100 persons, though only 45 are put down as the average attending public worship.

227. The Chaplain pays periodical visits to Vírájéndrapété in South Coorg, and to Mangalore on the Western Coast.

228. *Protestant Dissenters.*—The Protestant Mission of the Basel Society has an establishment at Anandapúr, where there are a chapel and a school; this village is almost entirely composed of converts.

One Missionary resides at Mercara and another at Anandapúr.

229. *Church of Rome.*—The Roman Catholic Church has chapels at Vírájéndrapété, Mercara, and Fraserpété.

230. The congregation at Vírájéndrapété is chiefly composed of Konkanís from the Western Coast, who settled in Coorg in the time of Tippu Sultan: they occupy a distinct quarter of the town, and the priest has an allowance of Rs. 20 per mensem.

B.—EDUCATION.

231. *Financial Statistics.*—The subjoined comparative statement shews the amount placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction during the past three years.

	1868—69	1869—70	1870—71
From Imperial Revenue	11,111	14,445	15,717
From Local Sources, *viz.*, Subscriptions ...	36	1,180	825
Do do Fees ...	267	352	389
Private Contributions in Grant-in-aid Institution	54	...	...
	357	1,532	1,214
Total	11,468	15,977	16,931

232. The following statement shews the expenditure during the same period.

	1868—69.	1869—70	1870—71
Direction and its subsidiary charges.	...	...	...
Inspection do...	1,200	1,344	1,344
Government Schools	8,846	10,877	11,361
Buildings	200	540	2,006
Government contributions in Grant-in-aid Schools	76	312	312
Private do	97	1,307	937
Miscellaneous	615	279	...
Total.....	11,034	14,659	15,960

233. *Inspection.*—The Central School and the Anglo-vernacular schools are inspected by the Inspector of the First Circle in Mysore. The latter mentioned schools are also visited by the Principal of the Mercara Central School, who is entrusted with the supervision of the lower class schools. The cost of inspection and its subsidiary charges for the year amounted to Rs. 1,344.

234. *Educational Institutions.*—There were in Coorg in 1870-71—

34 Government Educational Institutions.
3 Grant-in-aid Institutions.
22 Unaided Indigenous Schools.

The above Institutions include—

1 School of the Higher Class.
3 Do of the Middle Class.
28 Do of the Lower Class.
1 Girls' School of the Lower Class, and—
1 Normal School for Masters.

235. The private institutions aided and unaided all belong to the lower class.

236. In the school of the higher class, English, English poetry, and grammar, arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid are taught.

237. In the schools of the middle class, sound but rudimentary English is taught up to a certain stage, when pupils are promoted to the higher class school.

238. In schools of the lower class the course of instruction is all in Kanarese, and comprises reading, writing and arithmetic, a brief geography and history of Coorg and of India, reading manuscript papers and the composition of business papers.

239. The average daily attendance of scholars was as follows :—

		No.
Government Institutions—	Higher Class... ...	85
"	Middle do	108
"	Lower do	1,069
"	Girls' School (Lower)	12
"	Normal School ...	5
Private Institutions aided and unaided—		
"	Lower Class ...	404
"	Girls' do ...	18

240. There are in Government and aided schools 1766 children receiving instruction, being an increase of 255 over the number reported last year, and if to these be added 249, who are taught in unaided schools, the total will be 2015 or 1 in 60 of the whole population.

241. The average annual cost to Government for educating each pupil in the Government Central School at Mercara was Rs. 52—12—0. In the Government middle class town school at Vírájéndrapété Rs. 8—6—7, at Kudikere Rs. 14—6—9, and at Fraserpété Rs. 13—13—1 : in Government schools of the lower class Rs. 2—13—1, in the Hindustáni (lower class) school Rs. 7—11—4, and in the Government girls' school at Mercara Rs. 9—9—7. The Government contribution to the grant-in-aid schools at Anandapúr and Vírájéndrapété amounted to Rs. 312—0—0.

242. *Government Schools.—Higher Class.*—The Mercara Central School is the only one which comes under this head; the number of pupils in this school has increased from 112 to 231, and includes 10 girls ; the increase dates chiefly from January last. Creditable progress in their studies is reported of the scholars in this school, with the exception of the Hindustáni class, which is said to be in a very backward state.

243. *Middle Class Schools.*—These are three in number with 148 students on the roll, and they are all Government schools. It is proposed to have five schools of this class, as feeders to the Central School at Mercara. Three of the five have been already established at Vírájéndrapété, Kudikere and Fraserpété; the remaining two will be opened shortly at Padinálknád and Kodlipété. In the two former schools, now established, both the

attendance and progress made, are reported to be good; but in the 3rd school at Fraserpété, the number of pupils had been reduced by the prevalence of cholera in the town, so that at the close of the official year there were but few names on the rolls.

244. *Lower Class Schools.*—There are 27 Kanarese schools of this description in operation, containing 1,329 pupils, of whom 89 are girls; the course of instruction is said to have made these schools popular; the people readily purchase the necessary books and pay the cost of repairing the school houses, which were originally built or provided by themselves. Eight of the schools are mentioned as having attained a higher position than the others; but the work generally accomplished during the year indicates satisfactory progress.

245. The periodical conferences with the teachers have been regularly held by Mr. Richter, and they have contributed to promote a healthy rivalry, and to stimulate the intellectual activity of all. There is also one Hindustáni school of this class with 29 pupils on the roll.

246. *Female Schools.*—There are 89 girls attending the various boys' schools in Coorg, all study the same lessons, and many of the girls surpass the boys in intelligence and diligent application.

247. *Aided Schools.*—There are only three grant-in-aid schools; one is the German Mission School at Anandapúr with an attendance of 19 boys and 16 girls, whose attainments are favorably mentioned. The second is the boys' school at Vírájéndrapété, which is said to have suffered greatly from the departure of the teacher and the want of efficient supervision.

248. The third is the girls' school at Vírájéndrapété with 25 pupils under the tuition of a native Christian mistress; the instruction imparted is elementary in its nature, and is suited to the condition of the pupils.

249. *Unaided Schools.*—The precise number of private unaided schools is not known. It appears to differ at different periods of the year, probably owing to the custom of closing the schools at some seasons in order that the children may assist their parents in domestic duties. At one period the Principal of the Central School ascertained the existence of 18 schools with 249 boys in attendance.

250. *Jail Schools.*—No jail school has yet been established.

251. *Normal Schools.*—One Normal School was opened during the year, and only five students are under training at present; but the number is likely to increase.

252. The following is a statement shewing the expenditure of public money during the year 1870—71 on educational buildings in the Province of Coorg.

Expenditure from Department Public Works Budget.	Rupees.			Expenditure from Educational Budget.	Rupees.		
(*a*) Repairs...	...	...	...	(*d*) Repairs to Government buildings...	300	0	0
(*b*) Minor Works... ...	...	...	...	(*e*) Minor Government buildings	1,756	2	0
(*c*) Larger Works.. ...	...	...	...	(*f*) Minor Grants-in-aid.	250	0	0
				(*g*) Larger Grants (above Rs. 100)...	...	...	...
Total from D. P. W. Budget..	...	...	...	Total from Educational Budget.	2,306	2	0
				Grand Total Outlay.	2,306	2	0

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

253. There is nothing in the Province worthy of notice under this head. There are no literary presses or scientific institutions, and the Book Depôt at Bangalore supplies the wants of the Educational Department.

254. A little lithography is roughly done in the Mercara Jail.

PART V.

VITAL STATISTICS.

A.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

255. A system of registering vital statistics has been introduced during the year, and the deaths from various causes are as follows:—

		No.
	Cholera ..	25
	Small-Pox ..	25
	Fevers ..	2,210
	Bowel Complaints ..	586
Injuries.	Suicide ..	9
	Wounding ..	7
	Accidents ..	17
	From Snake Bites or Wild Beasts.	4
	All other causes. .	346
	Total....	3,229

or 2·8 per cent of the population This exceeds the number of births registered during the year, which was only 1,770 or 1·5 per cent of the population; but the mortality, as stated in previous reports, occurs largely among the immigrant coolies, who leave their families in the low country; this is shewn by the circumstance that the deaths amongst males have been much greater than amongst females. It moreover appears from the returns that the death rate in July and August is heavier than in any other months of the year, the numbers for those two months amounting to 362 and 346 respectively.

256. Gangs of laborers generally come up the ghâts in the end of June and the beginning of July, and not being acclimatized, they suffer severely from the rain and cold; but to the inhabitants of the country the climate at that season is not unhealthy.

257. With the exception of Fraserpété, where the death rate is 4·3 per cent to the population, the mortality in the towns appears less than in the country generally.

258. The high rate at Fraserpété is accounted for by cholera having broken out there, the disease spread rapidly through the town

and the neighbourhood, but precautions were at once taken by establishing a kind of quarantine to prevent the infection being communicated to other parts of the country.

B.—HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.

259. *Civil Dispensary.*—The Mercara Dispensary afforded medical relief to 4,519 persons, 216 of whom were treated as *in*, and 4,303 as *out*-patients. 297 were Europeans or East Indians, and 4,222 natives.

260. The figures are 268 less than those which represented the working of the institution in 1869—70.

261. The Medical Officer attributes the decrease to an improved state of the public health, rather than to any falling off in respect of the estimation in which the institution is held by the community.

262. The casualties amongst the *in*-patients were 32 natives, being 15·7 per cent to the total number treated.

263. In the majority of the fatal cases the persons who died were nearly all travellers or coolies, who had come from long distances for medical aid, as a last resource.

264 The institution at Vírájéndrapété was opened on the 20th October 1870, and a house situated outside the town was rented for the purpose.

265. At present it only affords out-door relief, and 536 persons have been treated.

266. This institution is not apparently well known yet, but it is anticipated that there will be a speedy increase to the numbers seeking treatment.

267. The Dispensary at Mercara is maintained under the Madras system, partly by Government and partly by voluntary donations and subscriptions.

268. The Vírájéndrapété Dispensary is supported at present entirely by Government.

269. The Hospitals in the Province besides the Civil Dispensaries are those belonging to the 8th Regiment, Madras Native Infantry, and the Mercara District Jail.

270. There were 634 admissions to the former, and 131 to the latter during the year, and the casualties amongst these were 10 and 4 respectively.

C.—VACCINATION.

271. Seven hundred and seventy-two operations were performed, *viz.*, 644 by the District Vaccinators and 128 by the Medical Subordinates attached to the Civil Department; of these cases 463 are returned as successful, and 309 as unsuccessful.

272. The Vaccinators are reported to have been very remiss in their duties, and it was necessary to fine them.

273. The annual cost of the two Vaccinators entertained being Rs. 360, and the successful operations performed by them amounting to 382, gives a cost of 15 annas for each successful operation.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

274. In addition to the Post Offices at Mercara and Vírájéndrapété a branch Post Office was opened on the 15th February 1871, at Amatti, about 6 miles from Vírájéndrapété, on the road to Siddápúr ; but the transactions of this branch office are included in those of the Post Office.

275. The following statement shews the general correspondence of the Province for the last two years.

	1869—70.	1870—71.
Letters	122,896	150,629
Newspapers and Books	23,019	29,407
Parcels	1,394	1,326
Total.....	147,309	181,362

Correspondence has largely increased in the past and previous years.

276. *Receipts.*—The postal receipts during the year are :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Sales of postage stamps and service labels in the District Treasury	6,483	8	4
Receipts in the Post Office from paid and bearing letters, papers, parcels, &c.	1,370	5	8
Sale proceeds of a runner's hut	6	8	0
Total Rs.	7,860	6	0

277. *Disbursements.*—The total disbursements on account of Post Office officials and their subordinates, &c., amounted to Rs. 3,863—12—7.

278. *District Post.*—The returns of the District Post (Anché) also shew an increase of correspondence.

279. The letters, parcels, &c., received and despatched during the year, amounted to 327,770, against 319,511 in 1869—70.

280. *Receipts.*—The receipts from paid letters, &c., during the year amounted to Rs. 124—14—0 or Rs. 20—13—0 more than in 1869—70.

281. *Disbursements.*—The disbursements on account of 1 Inspector, 4 Mutsaddís, 59 runners, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 5,361-2-6 during the year, against Rs. 5,385—13—7 in 1869-70.

282. *Telegraph.*—There has been a remarkable increase in the number of messages received and transmitted from Mercara.

283. There were 2,195 messages received in 1870—71, against 715 in 1869—70, and 1,345 messages were despatched in 1870—71, against 880 in the previous year.

284. *Receipts.*—The receipts on account of this Department during the past and previous years were :—sale of telegraph stamps and telegraph posts, Rs. 2,094—3—0 in 1870—71, against Rs. 1,863—12—0 in 1869—70, shewing an increase of Rs. 230—7—0.

285. *Disbursements.*—The disbursements from the treasury during the year were:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
To the Mercara Signal Office	8,815	14	6
To the officiating Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent, &c. ...	11,466	4	9
Total.....	20,282	3	3

286. *Municipalities.*—The only municipalities established in Coorg are those in the towns of Mercara and Vírájéndrapété.

287. The population of these towns according to the census taken on the 28th March 1871 was—

Mercara ...	4,186
Vírájéndrapété...	2,549

288. *Constitution of Boards.*—Under the orders of the Government of India, Home Department (Public), conveyed in Notification, dated 27th July 1867, No. 3518, it was directed that there should be nine members of the Municipal Committee of each town, and that three of these should be *ex-officio* members, *viz.*—

For Mercara.

The Superintendent of Coorg.

The Officer Commanding Mercara.

The Subédar of Mahadévapété.

For Virájéndrapété.

The Assistant Superintendent.

The Assistant Engineer.

The Subédar of the Town.

289. The non-official members of the Boards are appointed with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, as vacancies occur. The selection of new members is made by the Board, and the most influential men of the classes or sects not otherwise represented are chosen.

290. Sub-committees are nominated for special purposes, but no permanent distribution of work has been made.

291. *Sources of Income—Octroi.*—Octroi is levied at the following rates on articles coming into the towns for sale on market days.

On every	cart-load	1 Anna.
„	Bullock „	4 Pies
„	Cooly „	2 Pies.

292. Every dealer on a market day exposing wares for sale has also to pay 2 pies, and, if a cloth merchant, 5 pies.

293. *Taxes on Manufacture.*—A tax is levied on bricks and tiles burned within Municipal limits, at the rate of two annas per 1,000 bricks and one anna per 1,000 double tiles ; this tax is collected in Mercara only

294. *Local Taxes.*—The receipts from local taxes are from pounds, being fines and sale proceeds of stray cattle; and Municipal fines, varying from Rs. 2 to 30, levied for minor offences; also for stamping weights and measures, 6 pies being charged for each stamp.

295. House tax varying from 4 annas 10 pies to Rs. 3—10—10 per annum is levied on all persons, excepting the head men of towns, Brahmans and Government servants. The only other source of income is sale of manure.

296. Goods passing through the towns are exempt from taxation, but no bonded warehouses have been established, and articles detained in the towns pay dues as if imported for consumption.

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STATISTICAL TABLES.

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I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE CIVIL AND POLITICAL CONTROL OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF COORG.

Coorg is situated in latitude 12° 26′ 20″, and longitude 4° 30′ 46″. It is bounded on the north by the Hémavati river; on the south by the Tambichery pass; on the west by South Canara and North Malabar; and on the east by the Mysore Country. Coorg was surveyed by Lieutenant Connor of the Royal Engineers in 1817, who has written a very interesting memoir of the survey. Colonel Priestley and 1st Assistant Lieutenant Freech are now engaged in a survey of all the coffee estates, after the completion of which, it would be advisable to commence a detailed topographical survey of the Province.

1. *Area—Cultivated and Uncultivated, and Communications.*

Principal Geographical Divisions of Territory	Total Area in Square Miles.				Unappropriated Culturable Waste in Acres.			Communications—Mileage of,		
	Cultivated	Waste. Culturable.	Waste. Unculturable.	Total	Remaining 1st year.	Sold or granted during the year.	Remaining at close of year.	Water distinguishing navigable Rivers and Canals.	Made Roads, 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes.	Railroads.
British Possessions	547	10,705	148	2 400	11 04 494	13 473	10 91 021	None.	168	None.
Total British . .	547	10,705	148	2 400	11,04,494	13,473	10 91 021	None	168	None.
Native States		Nil.								
Total Native										
Grand Total										

2.—*Character of the Surface.*

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated in British or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
Mountains and Elevated Tracts.	The aspect of Kodagu or Coorg presents an entire forest, the long and narrow cultivated valleys enclosed within it, serve but to render those vast woods more striking: the whole of the eastern boundary presents a remarkable geographic line of demarcation exhibiting an almost uninterrupted and impervious wood from the Brammagiri Hills till reaching the Kávéri, this space is wholly uninhabited. Advancing westward the woods decrease in density, as the country improves in cultivation, and become gradually thinner till reaching the Western Ghâts, the immediate summits of which partially bare of wood, are clothed with a luxuriant herbage. South from Viráj éndrapété those jungles become less impenetrable, and the whole of Kiggatná (with the exception of the eastern boundary) including the Brammagiri Hills is comparatively open, at least when contrasted with the deep forests of the contiguous districts approaching towards the north the thick umbrageous woods of the central parts give way to the date, sandal and other trees and shrubs of a more meagre soil, leaving Yélusávira fané an almost perfectly champaign tract. But a small portion of the summits of the ghâts is free from jungle, their western face presents a continued forest of immense stature, partially subsiding at some distance from their base; wood however is the unvaried feature of these regions. The western ghâts running nearly from north to south divides this territory into two unequal portions differing in many essential particulars, the general configuration of both however is abrupt and broken, the most prominent ridge or mountains as to height and extent is that forming the summits of the ghâts. This chain is unequal in its elevation and somewhat irregular in its direction, having a large curvature immediately at the head of the Thonkána Ghât, the ridge however experiences but little interruption in the course of 70 miles running from Sulramanné on the north to the Brammagiri Hills on the south towards the west it falls with great steepness, the descent from the summit to the foot being generally from 2½ to 3 miles, the first part of which is particularly rapid, to the east this chain has in many places a precipitous descent, and is generally steep, the declivity extending, however, but for a comparatively short distance, its length bearing no comparison with that of the western face. Innumerable ridges branch off from this range, but all diminutive in proportion to the parent from which they spring, their decrease in height as they recede from this ridge but have everywhere narrow summits, and steep declivities. Todindrel situated 13½ miles almost directly west of Viráj éndrapété, detaches itself in a picturesque manner from the colossal range and raises its pointed summit above all others, this beautiful hill, the most elevated in this part of the ghâts can only be viewed with effect at some distance beneath its base: its measurement is 5582 feet above the level of the sea. Sulramanné, part of the same ridge, and situated on the northern confines of Coorg, and partly separating it from Mysore has nearly similar claims to pre-eminence it being only 59 feet lower, the height of these two points will convey some idea of the elevation of this chain, which, on an average, is in scarcely any place more than 4 to 800 feet below them. The Brammagiri Range of Hills, running in a direction from east to west and situated on the southern limits, constituting a formidable natural barrier between Coorg and Wynád, is the		From the situation and nature of the country a great variety in its soil necessarily will be inferred. Trees indicating in some measure the nature and quality of the soil on which they grow, that of Coorg Proper, covered by one continued forest, must be considered of singular fertility, the soil of most of the low hills and slopes is of a reddish firm earth with a slight gravelly mixture (occasionally a little stony) the luxuriant foliage and stature of the trees they produce is a sufficient assurance of their fecundity. The large hills including the ridge forming the summits of the ghâts the Brammagiri mountains, Kóté Betta and a few others are not so fortunate in this particular. Ascending from their foot, the soil becomes gradually more meagre rough and stony as the top is approached: the summits of the greater part of those hills is devoid of wood, though not destitute of verdure, as a luxuriant pasturage (the resort of numberless wild animals) succeeds to the deep woods that encompass their base. The soil of those hills can in no place be called rocky; blocks of coarse granite are occasionally to be met with on them, but those immense tables of brick or indurated stone that cross so extraordinary a feature in the compositions of the ghâts of the more northern parts, do not enter into the formation of that portion of them coming within this territory. The soil of the higher grounds of Yélusávirasimé consists of a fine structure of gravelly earth, barren and arid, producing only a few dwarfish shrubs and a tall thin grass. Descending westward from the summit of those mountains, the soil undergoes some change, becoming of a darker hue and rather more permeable. It is highly fertile, nourishing a forest of immense stature. The stratum of earth is everywhere steep and continues so without intermission till the foot of those hills. The soil of the valleys in the upper country is liable to some varieties, that of the northern and western parts of Coorg Proper is a rich dark reddish clay, quite devoid of any stony mixture, and remarkable for its powers of

2.—*Character of the Surface.* (*Continued.*)

Nature of different Tracts.	Names, Area, and Physical Description of each Tract.	Where situated, in British, or Native Territory.	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
	next in importance. its general height may be about 4,500 feet above the level of the sea; it consists of a table land, from the elevated plain of which detached summits rise. Dévási Betta is the highest of those, being only however from 100 to 150 feet more elevated than the other peaks. The northern face of this range has a steeper ascent and of greater length than that looking towards the southward, thus giving to Wynád the appearance of having a higher general level than Coorg. Dévási Betta is a place of pious celebrity, and has been the residence of Sanyásis for time immemorial numerous devotees resort to the small spring at its foot, from which issues the Lakshmanthírth river, and a journey to Dévási Betta is supposed to add efficacy to this pilgrimage.		production, that of the more southern parts, particularly the Kirgatnád Talook, is of a darker color, sometimes approaching to black having a slight mixture of sand, and nearly as remarkable for the force and activity of its vegetation. The singular fecundity for which those parts are remarkable may in some measure, be attributed to the variety of rich vegetable matter brought down by the torrents from the high grounds in the vicinity of the cultivated lands. To this annual supply may be added their situation, which generally enclosed in the midst of thick forests, are partially shaded by the trees which fringe their borders which produce a temperature, and retain a moisture, eminently favorable to vegetation, the abundance of water consequent to a mountainous country producing a constant humidity. The lands retain the fertility undiminished and crops are seldom known to fail.
	Of the minor ridges, that supporting the table land upon which Madakere or Mercara lies is the most conspicuous. Núrkalnád, rising on the south eastern extremity of this chain, is the highest point of it. Those ranges branching off from the stupendous mountain of Subramanné are next in consideration running from that hill they pass along the northern boundary for a considerable distance, and are high and steep.		The cultivated lands of Yélusávirasímé possess none of the fertility which characterizes that of the interior the little barren slopes that border them are incapable of affording any vegetable substance that could invigorate their soil, which is comparatively superficial and poor, when contrasted with that of the more woody districts: it partakes, however, in common with the neighbouring country of Mysore of an ordinary share of fertility.
	Numberless insulated hills giving way to steep slopes, checker the surface of the country, of these Kóté Betta is the most remarkable. this immense mountain lies 9 miles nearly north of Mercara, its elevation is not greatly below that of the range of ghâts, and its base occupies an immense extent of country, the summit of this hill is comparatively flat, forming a kind of waving table land: its sides alone are clothed with forest, and innumerable cultivated valleys occupy the recesses in them; almost immediately on the top of Kóté Betta there is a fine reservoir of water, which, in every season, retains a constant supply: close to it is a rude temple dedicated to some of the numerous deities that share the homage of those mountains.		The above character is in a great measure applicable to Nanjarájpatna. Towards this part of the eastern boundary, the luxuriance of the forest gradually ceases and leaves this district champaign. The soil consists generally of a light friable earth, the aspect is similar to that of Mysore, and it is only calculated to produce the dry grain common to that country.
Plains.	From the above enumeration of the most prominent mountains, the general character of the superficies and configuration of the country will be inferred. Covered with chains of hills of equally various elevation and direction, its aspect is greatly diversified, but its general and almost invariable features are ruggedness. The whole of the western portion of the upper country lying in the vicinity of the range of ghâts is abrupt and mountainous: quitting this alpine tract, and approaching the eastward, the various ramifications of those hills lose themselves in the steep low ridges, which insensibly subside in the undulating slopes of the most eastern parts. The aspect of Yélusávirasímé is of this waving nature, and though not immediately flat, has a much larger portion of plain than any other part of the country. Descending the ghâts, whose mountainous wall gives the upper country the appearance of an immense terrace, we find the superficies of the lower districts equally marked by those rugged asperities that distinguish the more elevated tract. Quitting those lofty ridges that descend from the range of ghâts, the higher acclivities give way to eminences of lesser magnitude, which gradually sink into steep but low slopes infinitely varied as to shape and extent; these again are lost in the gentle undulating rocky table of which the more western parts are formed.		The soil of the valleys resembles that of the more elevated parts, but is more rich and loamy.
Forests.	The whole of Coorg Proper is clothed with stately forest, it is however the declivities of the ghâts where the trees attain their greatest magnitude; this stupendous ridge, though		Mines are generally found in hilly countries; as such, Coorg, it is probable, contains some, a knowledge of which might perhaps reward the search of the curious. At present its minerals lie undisturbed in the bosom of the mountains that gave them birth: their contents are unknown. It may be observed however that it is in those of a barren and sterile nature that they are to be looked

steep, is neither broken nor rocky, and everywhere covered with a rich stratum of mould brings to maturity timber of a prodigious size; a large portion of the eastern boundary, presents a wide extent of forest, but though by no means of scanty growth, it is so comparatively with that which shades this chain of mountains. Bamboos in all their varieties compose a large part of these interminable woods, and this most useful and beautiful reed is here found in the greatest excellence. The jungles are difficult to traverse in many places: the rattan of various dimensions, and nearly of as good a quality as that brought from the eastern islands, together with the delicate reed, from which the Hindús make their pens abound by innumerable rare plants and creepers, not unfrequently forming on impervious underwood.

Rivers. The waters of Coorg, divided by the ridge of ghâts fall into the sea—washing both coasts of the Peninsula: those of the upper country flowing into the Bay of Bengal, while those of the lower districts are lost in the Indian Ocean.

It may generally be observed that none of the rivers of Coorg are considerable either as to breadth, or depth: their supply of water however is everywhere generally abundant and constant; their sources lying so elevated, added to the steep declivity of the country impels their streams with a rather rapid course. They are with the exception of the Kumárdaré, not navigable, and almost wholly useless for transport of any kind, except when swelled by the periodical rains, during the continuance of which rafts might be used on them.

The inequalities of the country through which these rivers shape their course, and the general height and steepness of their banks (while they are not subject to overflow,) necessarily precludes the possibility of their promoting culture by a diffusion of their waters. There are no works or anicuts of any description on them, the numerous subordinate rivulets answering all the purposes of artificial irrigation.

The whole of the minor streams intersecting Coorg vary only particularly in size, their general characteristics (a rather deep and rugged bed, through which alternately flows a shallow rivulet, or rushes a tempestuous torrent, as influenced by the seasons), being in most other instances quite similar.

Kávéri. The chief rivers in Coorg are as follows:—

Coorg Proper gives birth to the Kávéri, and two principal streams tributaries to it—the Suvarnávati on the north and Lakshmanthirth on the south, the former running for its whole extent within the country joining it, at the village of Kudigé (on the boundary), the latter continuing its course for some distance through Mysore, and, fertilizing the districts on its borders, unites with the parent stream at Chunchunkatté in Mysore.

The rivers of Hindustan, doubtless from their beneficial effects, are the supposed offspring of some divinity, and their rise and confluence held in religious veneration by the Hindús; each river has its parent deity, and a wild and fanciful polytheism makes them the scene of some remarkable events connected with their theological history.

The source of the Kávéri does not fail to attract the devotion of the pious, it issues from amidst the recesses of the Western Ghâts, and the spring from which it takes its rise is fabled to have been a nymph of exquisite beauty, the daughter of one of the seven rishis, who, while performing thapissu (or penitential devotion), dissolved into the little fountain which now yields its modest and distant tribute to the ocean: immediately on passing Bágumandala it is joined by the Kaniki, the naiad of whose stream is, like her sister goddess, the subject of a romantic fiction.

Ishwara is worshipped at the source of this river: his temple however is exceedingly small and mean. Indeed the place altogether owes its celebrity to its sanctity, and must rest its claim to distinction on its intrinsic excellence, entirely devoid of architectural grandeur. If the weary devotee forms his expectations from the splendid edifices of Benares or Juggernaut, or for with greater certainty of success. All the metal utensils requisite for domestic or agricultural purposes are imported, and the inhabitants deny the existence of any mines, but such an assurance would deserve little credit, as if they thought it was their interest to conceal them, no nice regard to truth could be expected. The soil however has not been observed to contain metallic particles, nor have any other circumstances that would indicate them been perceived: however questionable the existence of mines may be, there is every reason to believe none are worked.

The chief products of both the upper and lower country are cardamoms, coffee, and rice; these are the principal exports.

Though well fitted from the soil of the higher grounds (which has sufficient depth and too great a declivity to admit of cultivation), there is in the upper country but a comparatively small portion of dry grain produced. Rági so well adapted to the hilly country from the easiness of its culture, is grown only in comparatively small quantities amongst these mountains. Tobacco nuts, ellu and yerrinda (*Pa'ma Christi*), plants cultivated for the purpose of making oil: some little hurah (or horse gram) not however in sufficient abundance to prevent the necessity of importation.

Yélusávirasimé principally produces rice: in it however, and Nanja ajapatna are grown all the dry grains common to Mysore, but by no means sufficient to supply the interior. The best tobacco comes from those districts, that of the more woody parts has the character of being indifferent. This part of the country also produces a very little sugar-cane. Hemp may be added to the products of the upper country, but it is only grown on the worst soil, and in very small quantities.

Vegetable productions are grown in great variety and abundance, the upper country appears particularly favorable to the productions of esculent plants, also fruits, flowers, shrubs and garden stuffs of every kind: indeed the temperature and soil of the higher parts seems well adapted to mature those of a colder climate. Of the fruits the most remarkable are oranges of different descriptions, all of an excellent quality, they are exceedingly common, as are also limes of various species, citron of an immense size, pine apples, pomegranates, pumplemose or shaddock, jack, plantains all in abundance and of a most luxuriant growth; the other fruits common in this part of India are in profusion and of a good quality. Turmeric, ginger, a little mustard, and the numerous other kinds of condi-

2.—*Character of the Surface (Concluded.)*

Nature of different Tracts	Names, Area and Physical Description of each Tract	Where situated, in British, or Native Territory	Prevailing Soils, Minerals and Products.
	the numberless other holy places, in making the pilgrimage of which this forms a stage, he will be disappointed.		ments used by the natives are also found; peas, cabbage, potatoes and other European vegetables thrive well, but are not in common use. The betel vine is found in the vicinity of all the rivets' houses, the leaf however is said to be comparatively scarce—much is imported.
	No remnants of antiquity decorate this interesting spot; the sacred spring is in the form of a reservoir of about 10 feet square and 2 deep; it is enclosed amidst mountains (the seminits immediate vicinity are dedicated to the seven patriarchs) and is surrounded by a wild and picturesque scenery. The modern Págumandala is nearly 3 miles, winding gently among the heights, but has none of those monuments on it that frequently adorn the avenue leading to any remarkable place of worship; there are 3 temples merely at the junction of the Kávéri and Kanika they are dedicated to the Hindu Triad. These edifices though considerably more elegant than that above mentioned but little attention, the sacred point of nuance is reckoned holy although of greatly inferior efficacy to the source.		Sandal wood and cardamoms are the most valuable of the spontaneous productions, exclusive of them the jungles yield excellent timber, a species of wild nutmeg of good quality, the wild olive, cassia, gum trees, in abundance, wild yams of great size, quantities of wild honey are found, the bees producing it are of several species.
Suvarrávati	A branch of the Suvarnávati issues from the table land which Mercara is situated its waters however chiefly flow from Kóté Betta and the numerous mountainous ridges and minor heights that run in every direction from this immense hill. It will not be deemed particularly to enumerate the countless rivulets that contribute to swell this fine stream as they offer no exception to the general observations that have been made.		The products of these forests extend to a much larger list than is here given.
Dodda Holé, or Lakshmanathirth.	The Doda Holé or Lakshmanathirth is the principal channel by which the water of the southern parts are conveyed to the Kávéri, the river rises amongst the Brahmagiri Hills, its source situated at the foot of this ridge is a place of pilgrimage the little spring, however, that is the object of religious veneration, has nothing but its sanctity and the picturesqueness of the surrounding scenery that can recommend it to observation.		
Barré Pollé.	The Barré Pollé is a branch of the Bellipatam river, which falls into the sea at the town of that name, and is navigable for small craft as far as Illikúl, a village on its banks, situated 16·6 miles from the foot of the ghát.		
Hémávati	The Hémávati is now the only river of consequence above the ghát to be spoken of. It rises in the hilly parts of Ballam, and the waters of Coorg contribute but little to its stream. The Hémávati passes for an inconsiderable distance along the northern boundary, its bottom is sandy, and its depth little more than 3 feet in the fair season, which is the only period it is fordable, the banks are steep, and, like the other rivers in the interior, is incapable of irrigating the country on its borders.		
Lakes.	The following are minor rivers; *viz*, the Nújikal, Paswánni, and Kumáráré.		
	Throughout Coorg there is not a lake or reservoir of any kind worthy particular observation. In the more hilly parts such are quite unnecessary, and consequently unknown. Yelusávirasímé and some parts of Kiggatnád, are the only places where tanks are to be found, and they are exceedingly diminutive in point of size, the largest not exceeding at the utmost one quarter of a mile square, and but very few reach to this area, they are all for the purposes of irrigation, and contain for most part of the year a small quantity of water.		

3.—*Climate.*

Place at which observations taken, and year for which taken.	Rain-fall in inches.				Average Temperature in the Shade.									Prevailing Winds.			Remarks.
					May.			July.			December.						
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	
Mercara Central School, 1870	6·26	93·84	8·56	I. C. 108·66	59°	81°	71°	58°	67°	63°	51°	75°	63°	East & South-West.	West.	N. W. to East.	

2.—*Native Chiefs and Principal Male Members of their Families.*

Name of Individual and State and family to which he belongs.	Present Possession.	Caste or Race and Religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has Sanna l authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows Primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	REMARKS.
1. The only legitimate son of the late Raja of Coorg is enjoying pension and resides at Benares, where the other members of the family also reside.									
2. The only member in Coorg is Sómasékharappa son of the late Chenna Basappa the husband of Dévammáji (now living), the sister of the late Virájéndra Wodiar.	His mother draws a pension from Government.	Lingáyet.	17	Kanarese.	Unemployed.				

C.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

The Superintendent of Coorg is the Chief Authority in the Province, and exercises full Criminal, Civil and Revenue Powers, and also the powers described by Act XV of 1862. He is subordinate to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, and, in Judicial matters, to the Judicial Commissioner of those Provinces.

As Magistrate, he can award imprisonment in Criminal Cases up to 7 years, and also exercise the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil, and Criminal Cases, both in Original and Appeal. The Superintendent discharges the functions of the Commissioner of Licence Tax, as well as that of Justice of Peace, Registrar of Assurances and Supervising Officer of the Forest operations in Coorg. The Office of Superintendent of Coorg was established in the year 1834, on our assumption of the Government of the Country and the deposition of the Raja Vîrajéndra Wodeir.

Name of Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue Sub-Divisions	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief Towns with Population.		Number of Villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest Court.	Average of do.	Number of Police.	Total Cost of Officials, and Police of all kind.	Revenue.		Remarks.
														Land.	Gross.	
Coorg.	Coorg ...	..	1,600	1,11,830	Mahadévapété	3,598	510	33	22	25 Miles.	5 Miles.	44*	† 1,42,624—1—7	2,78,025—3—7	5,68,261—9—11	*Of this, 26 are Peons employed in the Pété and 18 employed at the Barrier gates. † This does not include the cost of the Military Department, the Educational, the Revenue Survey, the Postal, nor the Ecclesiastical Departments, as it is presumed the heading does not require it.
					Virajendrapété	3,008										
					Somavárpété	937										
					Fraserpété	835										
					Sanivarsanthé	520										
					Kodlipété	715										

D.

Population.

District.			
Coorg	Inhabited Houses.	No. of masonry Dwellings.	641
		Do. of all other kinds.	18,902
		Total.	19,543
	Population.	Men.	33,049
		Women.	34,254
		Male. (Children under 12 years.)	24,347
		Female. (Children under 12 years.)	20,180
		Total.	111,830
		No. per square mile.	69 1,430/1,600
	Classification of Population.	European. (Christians.)	32
		East Indian and other mixed classes. (Christians.)	370
		Native. (Christians.)	928
		Coorgs.	24,466
		Hindus.	70,338
		Mahomedans.	5,791
		Parsis.	11
		Budhists and Jains.	153
		Aborigines.	9,741
	Occupation.	Agriculturists.	65,272
		Non-Agriculturists.	46,558
Coorg, Kanarese, Malayalum, Tamil Tulu, Hindustani, and English.		Prevailing languages.	
Immigrants 6,683 Emigrants 8,962		Emigration or Immigration during the year.	
		Remarks.	

E.

FISCAL.

1.—*The Survey and Settlement.*

SURVEY.

AREA PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED IN MILES.				COST PER MILE.			SURVEYED DURING THE YEAR, WITH COST PER MILE.		
Trigonometrically.	Topographically.	Revenue. By Villages.	Revenue. By Fields.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.	Trigonometrical.	Topographical.	Revenue.
None.	Sq. Miles. 32 Acres. 37,537	Total area of coffee lands surveyed. Sq. Miles. 133 Acres. 451		None.	Rs. 63—5—4 per Sq. Mile.	Rs. 2—2—3 per Acre.	...	None.	Coffee land 13,647 acres Cost per acre 1—9—5 Do. per Sq. Mile 1,016—10—3

SETTLEMENT.

NATURE OF SETTLEMENT.	Area in Miles.	Annual Revenue assessed.	Date of Expiry of Settlement.	REMARKS.
Settled in perpetuity				
„ for 30 years and upwards ...				
„ for 10 years and under 30 ...				
„ under 10 years				
„ in progress				
Total		No Settlement.		
Settlements previously made, including full record of rights				
Do. without such records. ...				
Settlement during the year { Detailed / Summary				

2.—FISCAL.

Surveyed and Assessed Area in Acres.

District.	Cultivated.			Total.	Uncultivated.			Total Area assessed.	Assessment.				Remarks.
	Irrigated.		Unirrigated.		Grazing lands.	Cultivable.	Uncultivable Waste.		Gross Amount.	Rate per Acre on cultivation.	Rate per Acre on culturable land.	Rate per Acre on total area of settlement.	
	By Government Works.	By Private Individuals.											
Coorg... ...	1,065	810	174,857 $\frac{14}{16}$	176,732 $\frac{14}{16}$	234,140	350,000	263,128	176,732 $\frac{14}{16}$	Rs. As. P. 3,58,318-4-1	2—0—5	1—0—5	1—5—1	

3.—FISCAL.

Varieties of Tenure held direct from Government during the year 1870—71.

Nature of Tenure.	Number of Estates.	Number of Villages.	Number of Holders or Share-Holders.	Gross Area of each Estate.	Average Area of each Estate.	Average Assessment of each Estate.	Revenue Rate per Acre.	Supposed Net Profit per Acre.
Great Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. — Held by Individuals under Law of Primogeniture	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 50,000 Revenue .. — Held by Individuals and Families under Ordinary Law.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 5,000 Revenue .. — Under Law of Primogeniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Large Zamindáris paying more than Rs. 5,000 Revenue .. — Under Ordinary Law	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Zamindáris other than those of Cultivating Communities	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivators paying separately, including all small Estates paying less than Rs. 100	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Proprietary Cultivating Communities paying in common...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holders of Revenue-Free tenures — In perpetuity	407	...	407	3,499	8	...	...	...
Holders of Revenue-Free tenures — For life	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
Land-holders who have redeemed the revenue	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Purchase of waste land	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	407	...	407	3,499	8	...	...	...

5.—FISCAL.

Register of Transfer.

Nature of Tenure Transferred.	Number of transfers recorded.			Average area, in acres, of each holding transferred.			Remarks.
	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	By voluntary sale or gift.	By compulsory sale.	By inheritance.	
Great Zamindáris, complete ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Large Zamindáris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Small Zamindáris ...	169	6	7	6·92	1·8	3·23	
Shares in do ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Villages owned by Cultivating Communities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shares in do ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of Proprietary Cultivators ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Intermediate holdings of a transferable character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of ryots at fixed rates ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Holdings of ryots with right of occupancy ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	
Revenue free tenures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

6.—FISCAL

Land Revenue.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue last year.		Revenue this year.		Cost of Collection.	Net Collections during the year	Outstanding Balances.	Number of sales for arrears of Revenue.	Revenue of Estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of Revenue with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed Revenue.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.						
From settled Estates bearing Revenue in past year	2,64,808-3-7	2,06,087-6-8	2,70,710-15-5	1,79,345-4-10	4,974—2—10	* 2,30,418—10—0	86,391—7—9—Current years. 17,803—5—1—Previous years	43	6,518—12—6.	* Including the balances of previous years and excluding the sum of Rs. 3,907—5—10 remitted during the year.
Settled Estates added to Revenue Roll during the present year .	...	...	..	...						
Settled Estates taken off Revenue Roll during the present year..	...		.	...						
Collection from Government Estates	...	..	...	...						
Income from sale of Government Estates...	79-0-0	18-0-0	251-0-0	251-0-0						
Miscellaneous Land Revenue not included in the above ...	4,896-11-2	4,763-9-11	12,037-7-0	12,037-7-0						
Total.....	2,69,783-14-9	2,11,469-0-7	2,82,999-6-5	1,91,33-11-10	4,974-2-10	2,30,418-10-0	1,04,194-12-10	43	6518-12-6	

B.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS--1.

Shewing the Various Judicial Tribunals, Original and Appellate, existing in the Province of Coorg, on the last day of the year 1870.

Class of Tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one Department from those exercising powers in two or three Departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	No. of Judicial Divisions.	Average Area of each Division in square mile.	Average Population of each Division.	Number of Tribunals.	Constitution of Tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each Tribunals, Original, and Appellate.	Prescribed qualification of Judges previous to appointments.	Total No. of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total No. of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total No. of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total No. of Judges. Native.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average Annual Salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total Cost of Tribunal.	Net Receipt from Stamps	Executive or other functions exercised by the same Officers.	Average No. of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average No. of Advocates attached to each Tribunal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Original. Revenue.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Criminal.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Civil.	Number of Cases decided during the year. Appeal. Revenue.	REMARKS.
Párpattégars exercising Revenue powers only	13	100	4,851	13	1	...	..	...	..	13	..	..	134 12 4	1,732 0 0		Police		..	...	...	13	...	...	...	
Do. Exercising Criminal and Revenue powers	5	100	4,851	5	1	2nd Class Sub-Magistrate's powers.	..		.	5	...		146 6 5	732 0 0		Do.		...	61	...	6	...	...	...	
Do. Exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers ...	6	100	4,851	6	1	Do. and Original Civil powers within 50 Rs.	..	...	...	6	...		162 0 0	972 0 0		Do.		...	140	163	11	...	...	...	
Town Subédars exercising Civil and Criminal powers. ...	2	3	3,441	2	1	Powers of a 2nd Class Sub-Magistrate with Original Civil powers within 300 Rupees.									21,813 6 7										
Taloor Subédars exercising Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers.	6	400	19,405	6	1	Do do.	...	..	...	2	..		420 0 0	3,576 0 0		Do. and Municipal		...	157	529	...	...	...	...	
								...	...	6	...	...	499 0 0	19,428 0 0		Do. & Registration.		...	261	534	...	...	..	16	
Second Assistant Superintendent exercising Civil and Criminal powers...	1	...	...	1	1	Full powers of Magistrate with Original Civil powers within 1,000 Rs. and appeal powers.	Passed the Higher Standard in Law.	...	...	1	...	...	3,600 0 0	16364 0 0		In charge of the Treasury.		...	61	95	...	...	13	...	

7	1st. Do. do.	1	...	...	1	1	Do. do. within 3,000 Rupees and appeal powers.	Passed the Higher Standard in law, &c. and in Kanarese.	...	1	...	...	6,000	0	0	...	...	...					...	...	Municipal		...	230	16	...	...	49	...
8	Superintendent of Coorg exercising powers of Magistrate of District in Criminal Cases and Revenue powers, together with enhanced powers in Criminal Cases under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869.	1	2,400	1,23,314	1	1 Judge 3 Assessors.	Powers of a Magistrate of the District and can award imprisonment in Criminal Cases within 7 years, and also exercises the powers of deciding Revenue, Civil and Criminal Cases both Original and Appeal	Do.	...	1	...	...	14,400	0	0	...	...	...	18,252	0	0		...	...	Supervising Abkari, Forest, Municipal and Registration Departments.	Impossible to state as all sorts of work in each Department have been attended to each day.	...	13	2	...	15	27	7
9	Sessions Court, Ashtagram Division Superintendent.	..	...	...	1	1 Judge 2 Assessors.	Powers of Session Judge.	..	..	1	..	..	30,000	0	0	...	..	..	*38 888	0	0	...	..	...	.			1	...	...	...	...	...
10	Judicial Commissioner	..	...	...	1	1	Powers of High Court.		1	...	.	.	*38 000	0	0	...	..	...	*75 526	5	2	581	12	0	...			1	...	...	9	...	...
									1	3	.	33										22,395	2	7				925	1,339	30	24	89	23

* Paid out of the Mysore Revenues.

ABSTRACT.

Courts.

	Original.		Appeal	
	Criminal.	Civil.	Criminal.	Civil.
Paigott'gars...	11	6	...	..
Subedars	8	8	...	...
Assistant Superintendents.	2	2	..	2
Superintendent of Coorg	1	1	1	1
Session Judge (Supt. of Ashtagram)	1	...	...	...
Judicial Commissioner	1	...	1	1
Total.....	24	17	2	4

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—2. (*Criminal.*)

Statement of Offences reported, and of Persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Description of Offences.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.								
Offences against the State, the Public and Justice.								
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.								
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures	264 to 267	4	5	3	2	...	...	
Against Public Justice.								
Escape from lawful custody or transportation	224-226	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Absconding from, avoiding, or disobeying summons or notice, or order to attend, or produce, or refusing to answer or sign ..	172-175 and 178 to 180	7	8	3	5	...	...	
By Public Servants.								
Taking valuable thing by or to influence Public Servant	161-165	2	3	2	1	...	...	
Public Servant negligently suffering escape	129-223	1	1	1	...	...	...	
False Evidence, False Complaints or Claims, and Forgery.								
Giving false evidence	193 to 196	3	10	10	...	...	...	
False charge of offence	211	2	2	1	1	...	...	
Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document	465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473 to 477	8	8	6	2	...	...	
Public Nuisances.								
Public nuisances under Penal Code	269 to 294	2	3	...	3	...	...	
Relating to the Public Peace.								
Rioting or unlawful assembly	143 to 153, 157-158	8	17	1	16	...	...	
Affray	160	3	6	...	6	...	...	
Offences relating to religion	295 to 298	1	1	1	..	...	...	

CLASS II.

Offences against the Person.

Murder, 302-303. By Thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Poison. For sake of robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Poison. From other motives	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Murders. From motives connected with women		1	1	...	...	...
Other Murders. From other motives ... 307	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder ...	2	3	3	...	...	...
Culpable homicide ... 304-308	1	8	7	1	...	...
Causing miscarriage ... 312-316	1	2	2	...	...	...
Grievous hurt 325-326	6	5	1	4	...	...
Hurt 323-324	19	36	10	26	...	...
„ by dangerous weapons 324	4	4	2	2	...	...
Administering stupefying drugs 328	1	2	2	...	...	...
Causing hurt to extort property or confession 327, 329 to 333	...	2	...	2	...	...
Wrongful restraint 341	5	14	5	8	...	...
„ confinement 342 to 348	2	2	2	...	...	...
Assault or use of criminal force ... 352, 355, 358	315	594	370	224	...	...
Criminal intimidation or insult 504 to 509	171	236	107	129	...	...
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication 510	29	32	...	32	...	...
Kidnapping or abduction ... 363 to 365, 367 to 369	2	7	6	...	1	...
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or for defilement 363	...	1	1	...	...	...
Inducing a married woman with criminal intent 498	9	10	8	2	...	...
Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ... 493 to 496	1	3	3	...	...	...
Adultery 497	3	5	4	1	...	...
Rape ... 376	2	1	1	...	...	...
Defamation 500 to 502	16	35	28	7	...	...

CLASS III

Offences Against Property.

With Violence.

Dacoity ... 395, 397, 398	2	4	...	3	1	...
Robbery ... 392-393	1	1	1	...	...	...
Extortion ... 384 to 389	1	1	1	...	...	...
House breaking or house trespass in order to commit theft 451, 454, 457	2	4	1	3	...	...

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—2. (*Criminal*) Continued.

Description of Offences.		Number of Offences reported during the year.	Number of Persons under trial during the year	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, transferred.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Without Violence.								
Theft ... ... { Of cattle / Ordinary. }	379, 380, 381	124	159	110	47	2	..	
Dishonestly receiving stolen property	411 to 414	1	1	...	1	...	...	
Dishonest misappropriation of property	403-404	9	13	7	6	...	...	
Criminal breach of trust	406 to 409	19	28	25	3	...	...	
Cheating	417 to 420	5	9	6	2	1	...	
Malicious Offences.								
Mischief, ordinary	426, 427 430 to 433	29	63	51	12	...	...	
Mischief by destroying land marks . .	.. 434	2	2	2	...	...	...	
Serious mischief by fire	435, 436, 438	2	3	3	...	...	...	
Criminal trespass or house-trespass	447	5	9	3	6	...	...	
CLASS IV.								
Not included in the above Classes.								
Bad habit and repute, C. P.	296-297	5	7	3	4	...	...	
Breaches of Law relating—								
To Possession of Arms Act, XXXI of 1860		4	4	4	...	..	...	
„ Breach of Contract Act, XIII of 1859		98	172	36	136	...	...	
„ Municipalities		13	17	..	17	...	...	
„ Abkári Rules		3	3	...	2	...	1	
„ Rules relating to Opium Act XXI of 1856..		1	2	1	1	...	...	
Grand Total		949	1,571	* 843	719	5	1	*1 British subject acquitted by the High Court is not included.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—3. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various Classes in the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of Persons dealt with.							Persons disposed of.								Remarks.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Brought to trial during present year.				Received by transfer	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	
		Under Arrest by Police.	Upon Warrant.	On Summons.	Voluntarily.											
Pirputtégars (subordinate Magistrates) ..	..	23	48	253	21		348	111	71	166	..		...	8	570	
Suladars do do ...	2	62	147	525	1	.	737	210	180	322	.	15	...	4·3	1227	
2nd Assistant Supt (Collector Magistrate.) ..	2	20	69	..	3	5	99	..	53	27	..	16		7·	229	
1st Assistant Superintendent do ..	7	88	275	45	...	15	410	125	82	191	1	10	1	2	232	
Superintendent (Chief Magistrate of District) .	6	..	..	.	...	8	14	...		1	...	13	...	4·3	3	
Total Magistracy .	17	196	509	823	25	28	1608	446	389	707	1	54	1	4	2252	
Do do (invested with powers described under Section 445 A of Act VIII of 1869)			..	..	..	23	23	1	9	11	...	2	.	1·	71	
Do of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge	2	...		..	.	..	2		...	1	1	..	..	31·	7	
Judicial Commissioner . .		.	.	...		1	1	...	1	..	.	..	...	14·	...	
Grand Total ..	19	196	509	823	25	52	1624	447	399 *	719	2	56	1	4·6	2330	

* 1 British subject acquitted by the High Court, Madras, is not included.

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—4. (*Criminal.*)

Statement shewing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Class of Tribunal.	Persons sentenced to— Death	Transportation, For life.	Transportation, For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment, Rigorous, With solitary confinement	Imprisonment, Rigorous, Without solitary confinement	Imprisonment, Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine, With imprisonment	Fine, Without imprisonment	Whipping, In addition to other punishment	Whipping, In lieu of other punishment.	Sureties for peace.	Recognizances.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Detail of Punishment. Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	50	100	500	1,000	Above Rs. 1,000	Total Amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Imprisonment. 15 days. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. 15 days. Simple.	Imprisonment. 6 months. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. 6 months. Simple.	Imprisonment. 2 years. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. 2 years. Simple.	Imprisonment. 7 years. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. 7 years. Simple.	Imprisonment. Above 7 years. Rigorous.	Imprisonment. Above 7 years. Simple.	Whipped. 10 Stripes & under.	Whipped. 20 Stripes & under.	Whipped. 30 Stripes & under.	
Pârpattégars (Subordinate Magistrates) ...	...	.	...	..	...	6	..	..	5	155		.	.	.	.	113	47	.	.	.	..	824	6 0	796	8 0	131 12 0	..	5	6	.	..	.	..	.	...	...	...	
Subedars do do ...	..	..	...	...	...	9	14	.	11	258	..				...	239	69	.		...	...	1,182	0 0	1,040	3 0	173 11 0	8	15	9	2	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	
2nd Assistant Superintendent (full power Magistrate) ..		...	...	...	..	7	..	.	3	10		1	.	*6		4	7	1	1	.	..	433	8 0	309	8 0	342 8 0	1	..	4	...	5	..	..	...	...	1	...	Do
1st Asstt. Supt. do do ...	..	...	..		..	28	...	..	4	28	2	2	..	†123	4	5	27			.	.	683	8 0	530	8 0		1	...	19	1	13	..	.	.	...	..	4	...	
Superintendent (Chief Magistrate of District) ...		...		...	...	1	..	..	.	.	..	.	.	.	.	...	..	..			.	...	.	.	..	.	...	..	...	1	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	
Do do (invested with powers described under Section 445 A, of Act VIII of 1869) ..	..	...	.	..	...	5	..	...	3	2	1	...	.	...	..	4	1	..	.	.	...	26	0 0	26	0 0	...	...	...	2	...	3	..	4	..	...	...	1	..	Do
Do of Ashtagram as Sessions Judge ...	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	..		...	...	.	.	.	...	..	..	.	.	.	..	.	..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Do
Judicial Commissioner ...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...		..			..			..	..	..	..	..	.	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ..	..	...	...	...	...	57	14	...	26	483	3	3		129	4	365	142	1	1	.	.	3,149	6 0	2,693	11 0	647 15 0	10	20	42	3	21	...	4	.....	...	1	5	...	

* Ordered to perform work under Act XIII of 1859.

† Do

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—5. (*Criminal*)

Statement shewing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

Tribunals		Number of Appellants or Petitioners applying for revision under Sections 404, C. C. P.	Number of Persons.								Remarks.
			Appeals or Applications rejected	Sentences confirmed	Sentences modified	Sentences reversed	Proceedings quashed	Further inquiry or evidence ordered	Cases referred for revision to High Court	Pending	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Superintendent and District Magistrate	Appeals from Sub-Magistrates ..	20		16		4		..	.	.	
Judicial Commissioner ..	Do. from 1st Assistant Superintendent	3	..	2		1	...	.	.	...	
	Do. from 1st Assistant Superintendent	4	.	4			..			...	
	Do. from Superintendent of Coorg	2	.				.	..	.	2	
	Do. from Sessions Judge of Coorg	1	.	.		1	.	.	...	.	
	Total.....	30	...	22		6	...	...	...	2	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—6. (*Civil.*)

***Statement shewing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1870.**

| Class of Tribunals. | Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500, cognizable by Small Cause Courts from "other Cases." | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Suits under the Rent Law. | | | | | | | | | | | | Other Suits. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—7. (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Value of Suits	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total Value of Suits.			Remarks.
	Peremptorily.	Sub Jus.	By Assent of Suitors.	By Assent of Suitors.	By compromise.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7			
In Civil Courts.									
Not exceeding Rs. 5	6	45		.		179	2	8	
" " " 20	83	279		..		4,714	6	3	
" " " 100	74	508		...	..	30,116	5	10	
" " " 500	.	231	52	.	.	5,[illegible]76	0	11	
" " " 1,000	.	.	43	...		30,[illegible]63	6	3	
" " " 5,000	.	..	...	16	2	35,[illegible]50	2	4	
" " " 10,000	.		.	.		.	.	...	
" " " 1,00,000		...		..		...	...	.	
Exceeding 1,00,000		...		..		.	.	...	
Total .	163	1,063	95	16	2	1,54,001	8	3	
In Revenue Suits.									
Not exceeding Rs. 5	15		...			56	6	4	
" " " 20	7		..			95	0	0	
" " " 100	8			.		680	0	0	
" " " 500	..	.	..		.	...	...	...	
" " " 1,000	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	
" " " 5,000	..	...	..	.		.	..	...	
" " " 10,000	...	..		..		..	...	..	
" " " 1,00,000	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	
Exceeding 1,00,000	..	...	...	.		...	...	..	
Total in Revenue Courts...	30	...	..	...	...	831	6	4	
Grand Total...	193	1,063	95	16	2	1,55,432	14	7	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—8 (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the General Result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Class of Courts	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1870	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave	Compromised	Decreed on confession.	Decreed exparte	Dismissed exparte.	Contested. Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part	Contested. Judgment for Defendant	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over 2 months	Over 4 months.	Average duration of Suits. Contested.	Average duration of Suits. Uncontested.	Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
Civil Courts.																						
Parpattégars	.	168	2	170	6	1	19		6	88	15	..	27	7	163	1	1	.	46	31	..	
Subédars .. .	4	1 042	22	1,068	2	19	48	86	41	327	193	1	299	54	1 063	3	2	1	42	29	...	
2nd Asstt. Superintendent ..	2	85	9	96	..	1	8	5	.	21	21		25	14	95	1	.	...	52	23	..	
1st „ do ...	...	16	...	16	...	1		3	1	1	2	..	8	..	16	.	.		53	16	...	
Superintendent	...	1	1	2	...	..	1		..		..	..	1	...	2	..	..	..	17	71	...	
Total	6	1,312	34	1 352	8	22	76	91	48	435	231	1	360	75	1 339	5	3	1	43	29	.	
Revenue Courts. Parpattégars ...	4	32	...	36			2	...	..	1	1	..	15	11	30	6	3	3	85	28	...	
Total.....	4	32	..	36	..	.	2			1	1	.	15	11	30	6	3	3	85	28	...	
Grand Total.....	10	1.344	34	1,388	8	22	78	91	48	436	232	1	375	86	1,369	11	6	4	46	29	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—9. (*Civil*).

Statement shewing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Class of Courts	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default or under Sec. 5 and 6, Act XVIII of 1861.	Heard exparte. Confirmed.	Heard exparte. Modified.	Heard exparte. Reversed.	Contested. Confirmed.	Contested. Modified.	Contested. Reversed.	Contested. Remanded.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over four months.	Observations under Section 348, Act VIII, 1859.	Objections allowed.	Remarks.
Civil Courts.																			
2nd Assistant Superintendent	..	14	...	14		4	..		1	3	3			13	1	...	..	...	
1st Assistant Do	3	50		53	..	8	...	.	.	21	7	11	2	48	4	.	...	...	
Superintendent	.	57	2	59		5	1		...	7		5	1	27	1	1	1	...	
Commissioner { Judicial { Appeals from Superintendent	..	12	..	12		..	.	...		...	1	..	.	1	1	..	..	...	
Commissioner { Special Appeals	.	8		8	..	1	..		.	4			1	6	2	..	...	...	
Total ...	3	101	2	166		18	1		1	35	16	21	4	96	10	1	1	...	
Revenue Courts.																			
Sub-dars	12	15	..	17		1	.	.	1	4	2	8	.	13	1	...	...	...	
Superintendent	12	5	.	7		..			.	5	1	1	..	7	...	..	...	..	
Total	4	20	..	24		1	.	...	1	9	3	9	.	20	1	.	...	...	
Grand Total	7	121	2	190	.	19	1	...	2	44	19	30	4	119	11	1	1	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—10 (*Civil.*)

Statement shewing the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Class of Courts.	Applications to execute Decrees.				Decrees completely executed.	Decrees partially executed.	Pending at the end of	Decrees executed by possession being given.	Nature and number of Coercive Processes issued.						Remarks.
										Movable Property.		Immovable Property.			
	Pending.	Filed.	Received by transfer.	Total.					Imprisonment of person.	Attached.	Sold.	Attached.	Sold.	Orders under Section 245, Code of Civil Procedure	
Civil Courts.															
Párpattégars	...	48	1	49	42	2	5	...	1	...	4	.	...	...	
Subédars	2	654	133	789	730	52	7	2	5	1	28	1	6	...	
2nd Assistant Superintendent.	3	68	...	71	55	15	1	3	3	3	6	..	8	...	
1st Assistant Do ...	...	7	1	8	4	1	3	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	
Superintendent	...	2	1	3	2	..	1	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	
Total...	5	779	136	920	833	70	17	5	9	4	38	1	14	...	
Revenue Courts.															
Parpattégars	3	5	...	8	8	.	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	
Subédars	3	...	.	3	3	.	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	...	
Total..	6	5	..	11	11			11	.	11	..		..	...	
Grand Total...	11	784	136	931	844	70	17	16	9	15	38	1	14	...	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—11.

Statement showing Use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts of the Province of Coorg in the year 1870.

Classes of Courts in which Juries or Assessors are employed, distinguishing Criminal from Civil Courts.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each Case and prescribed qualification	Number of Cases tried by Jury	Jury Trials. Number of Cases with Assessors	Jury Trials. Cases in which the Judge differed from the Assessors	Jury Trials. Cases in which the Judge differed from the Assessors	Assessors Trials. Number of Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Assessors Trials. Number of Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note shewing in what Classes of Cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed	REMARKS.
Coorg Sub-Session Court ..	Fixed and [illegible] of 3 to each Case	..	1		..	10	2	Other for [illegible] Cases.	3 Permanent Assessors
Superintendent of Ashtagram as Session Judge ..		..	2	..	...	2			
Total..... ..	..		14	...	...	12	2	..	

JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—12.

Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices of the Province of Coorg in the year 1870—71.

Districts.	No of Registration Offices	Registrations affecting immovable property. Book I. — Compulsory. — Instruments of gift (Section 17, clause 1)	Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. (Section 17, clause 2)	Acknowledgements of consideration on account of do. (Section 17, clause 3)	Perpetual Leases. (Section 17, clause 4)	Leases for terms exceeding one year (Section 17, clause 4)	Total of Compulsory Registrations.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Optional. — Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c. of value less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, clause 1)	Acknowledgements of do (Section 18, clause 2)	Leases for one year or less, &c. (Section 18, clause 3)	Awards (Section 18 clause 4)	Miscellaneous registrations under (Section 18, clause 7)	Total of Optional Registrations relating to immovable property	Ordinary Fees paid for the same.			Total Value of immovable property transferred.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book VI. — Conveyance of immovable property and receipts for the same.	Obligations for payment of money	Other personal contracts.	Total of Registrations in Book VI.	Ordinary Fees paid for the same			Receipts. — No of sealed Covers opened, Book III.	No of Wills &c registered Book IV	No. of Memoranda received under Section 41 do.	do. 42.	No of Registrations under Section 24.	No of Searches of all Registrations under Section 52.	No of Refusals to register.	No of Powers of Attorney attested	No of Searches or Applications for Copies.	Total Ordinary Fees.			Total Extraordinary Fees and Penalties			Total Expenditure.			Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17	18	19	20	21	22				23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32			33			34			35
General Registry Office	...	...	...	..				...		..			..	...							..	...								...									...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	
Coorg ...	7	3	454	...	830	7	1,294	2,411	0	0	153	..	..	..		153	153	4	0	4,33,642	7	7	14	28	57	4	0		1	20	67	79	1	12	10	10	2,626	8	0	1521	0	0	2,517	10	3	
Total.....	7	3	454	..	830	7	1,294	2,411	0	0	153		..	...		153	153	4	0	4,33,642	7	7	14	28	57	4	0		1	20	67	79	1	12	10	10	2,626	8	0	1521	0	0	2,517	10	3	

N. B.—This Return is prepared for the Chief Commissioner's Administration Report, see para 15 of Government of India, Home Department, No. 1635, dated 24th March 1870.

C.

PRISONS—1. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3		4		5		6				7			8			9				10								11		12		13		14		15		16		17
Number.	Jail.	Remained on the 31st December 1869		Imprisoned during the year.		Total		Received from other Jails: A — To undergo sentence.		Received from other Jails: B — In transit for transportation or transfer to other Jails, &c.		Total Population.			Daily average number			Transferred to other Jails: A — To undergo sentence		Transferred to other Jails: B — For transportation beyond seas, &c.		Released during the year: A — On Appeal		Released during the year: B — On Expiry of Sentence		Released during the year: C — On payment of fine.		Released during the year: D — By Order of Government: E — On account of sickness		Released during the year: D — By Order of Government: F — For good conduct		Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1870.		Number
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	
1	Mercara District	51	6	87	4	138	10	..	..	...	..	138	10	148	54.12	3.86	57.98	...	...	.	..	3	..	72	7	4	.	.	1	.	.	.	..	2	..	..	2	1	54	2	56	1
2	Local Lock-ups			21	3	21	3	..	..	.	..	21	3	24	0.44	0.03	0.47	...	...	...	...	.	.	21	3	.	.	...	.			..	..	..	..	.	.		..		..	2
	Total	51	6	108	7	159	13	...	.	.	..	159	13	172	54.56	3.89	58.45	...	.	..	.	3	..	93	10	4	...	.	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	..	2	1	54	2	56	

D

PRISONS—2. (*Judicial*)

Shewing the Religion, Age, and precious Occupation of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year **1870.**

1	2	3												4				5												6			7
		Religion.												Age.				Previous Occupation.															
		A						B		C		D		A	B	C	D	Males.											Females.				
		Christians.																															
		a		b		c																											
No.	Jail.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Mahomedans.		Hindus.		All other classes.		Under 16.	16 to 30.	30 to 60.	60 and upwards.	Occupation not ascertained.	Agriculturist.	Trades.	Domestic Servants.	Professional.	Government Servants.	No Occupation.	Prostitutes.	Vagrants.	Total.			Total.			No.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F																	M	F	Total.	
1	Mercara District. ..	.	..	2	.	11		22	27	6	5	2	7	1	20	9	1	..	28	2	6	1	1		3	3	1			138	10	148	1
2	Local Lock-ups	.	.	.	..	.	.	1	2	13	1	7	.	1	1	18	2	2	.		...	5	.	...	.		.	1	2	1	21	3	24	2
	Total...	..	...	2	...	11	.	23	49	19	6	9	2	8	2	18	11	12	.	1	..	33	37	6	15	1	.	3	4	1	2	159	13	172	

PRISONS—3. (*Judicial.*)

***Shewing the Classes of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Cuttack according to Sentence for the year* 1870.**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | |

PRISONS—4. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the Number of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870, who had been previously in Jail.

1	2	3		4				5				6				7		8	
No.	JAIL.	Total Number of Prisoners during the year.		No. of those in Prison once before				No. of those twice before in Prison.				No. of those more than twice before in Prison.				Total number out of column 3, who had been previously in Prison		Ratio of total of column 7, percent of total in column 3.	
				A		B		A		B		A		B					
				For Crime belonging to same class.		For different Crimes.		For Crime belonging to same class.		For different Crimes.		For Crime belonging to same class.		For different Crimes.					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara District...	138	10	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	.	.	...	11	...	7·96	...
2	Local Lock-ups	21	3	..	.	..	...	.	...		.	..	.	...	.	...	...	...	...
	Total...	159	13	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	..	2	...	..	...	11	...	6·92	...

PRISONS—5. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3	4			5	6			7			8			
			Escaped during the year.				Recaptured during the year			Remaining uncaptured.			Unexpired portion of sentence of those who escaped during the year.			
			A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	D
No	Jail.	Remained uncaptured on the 31st December 1869.	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	Total.	Grand Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the last year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of present year.	Total	Under 1 year.	Above 1 and under 3 years.	Above 3 and under 7 years.	Above 7 years.
1	Mercara District	5	2	...	2	7	.	.	..	5	2	7	...		2	...
2	Local Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...
	Total	5	2	...	2	7	...	...	...	5	2	7	...	...	2	...

PRISONS—6. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the Offences committed by, and the Punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3		4		5														6																				7	8
						Breaches of Jail Rules.														Punishments inflicted.																					
						A		B		C		D		E		F		G		H		A		B		C				D		E		F		G					
No.	Jail.	Average number of Prisoners.		Criminal Offences committed by Prisoners in Jail.		Having tobacco or smoking.		Having other forbidden articles, or attempting to introduce them.		Neglecting work.		Quarrelling or fighting.		Disobeying lawful orders.		Insubordinate or disrespectful conduct.		Other breaches of Jail Rules.		Total.		Committed for trial.		Extra Imprisonment		Corporal Punishment. Under 10 to 20 and under 20 to 30.		Total		Solitary confinement.		Reduction of diet.		Reduction of good conduct marks.		Other punishments.		Total.		Ratio of punishments per cent of average strength, column 3.		Number.
		M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
1	Mercara District	54·12	3·89	1		1			2		4							2		8				1		4			6					2					9		15·52		1
2	Local Lock-ups	0·44	0·03																																							2
	Total	54·56	3·89	1		1			2		4							2		8				1		4	2		6					2					9		15·39		

PRISONS—7. (J[illegible])

Showing Particulars regarding the Convicts [illegible] Lunatics, Criminals and Debtors in the Jails of the Province of Oudh during the year 1870.

1	2	3		4										5	6	7										8										9	10		11
				Total number employed during the year—												Total number employed during the year according to sentence of Magistrate.										Total number employed during the year according to date of first Imprisonment.													
				A		B		C		D		E				A		B		C				D		A		B		C				D					
No.	Jail.	Average number of prisoners during the year.		Warders.		Work Overseer.		Internal Guard.		External Guard.		Total.		Average number employed during the year.	Ratio of average number employed per cent of average number of prisoners in Jail, Column 3.	One year.		Above one and not exceeding two years.		Above two and not exceeding five years.		Above five years.		Under one year.		Above one year and under two.		Above two and under five.		Above five years.		Number released on misconduct during the year.	Average of sentence short of one year.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercury District	5412	383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	Local Lock-ups ...	0·44	0·03	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total.	5455	383	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

PRISONS—8. (*Judicial.*)

Shewing the State of Education of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg for the year 1870.

1	2	3	4	5						6					
				Of those received during the year, there were—						Of the "Total" of the year, there have learned *while in Jail*—					
No.	JAIL.	Daily average number of Prisoners.	Daily average number under Instruction.	Unable to read or write		Able to read or write a little		Able to read and write well		Neither to read nor write		To read or write a little.		To read and write well	
				M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	Mercara District	57·98	20	21	4	63	...	3	...	122	4	22	...	..	...
2	Local Lock-ups.	0·47	...	21	3	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	..
	Total.....	58·45	20	42	7	63	...	3	...	122	4	22	...	...	...

PRISONS—9. (*Financial.*)

Shewing the Expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870, excluding the cost of building new Jails, and of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2	3						4						5						6						7									8						9						10			11		
No.	Jail.	Rations.						Fixed Establishment						Police Guard.						Extra Establishment						Hospital Charges.									Clothing.						Contingencies.						Grand Total expended.			Total Cost per head of average strength.		
		A			B			A			B			A			B			A			B			A			B			C			A			B			A			B								
		Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.		Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.								
		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
1	Mercara District.	1,984	14	8	34	3	9	2,522	11	0	43	8	2	1,252	7	0	21	9	7	338	4	0	5	13	4	173	2	2	2	15	9	32	2	9	179	13	0	3	1	8	748	11	8	12	14	7	7,199	15	6	124	2	10
2	Local Lock-ups.	9	13	8	20	15	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	8	20	15	6.
	Total...	1,994	12	4	34	2	1	2,522	11	0	43	2	6	1,252	7	0	21	8	10	338	4	0	5	12	7	173	2	2	2	15	5	32	2	9	179	13	0	3	1	2	748	11	8	12	13	0	7,209	13	2	123	5	7

PRISONS—10. (*Financial.*)

Shewing the Expenses incurred in the guarding and maintenance of each Convict in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870, (excluding cost of building new Jails and of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the Expenses incurred on the same account in each of the four years immediately preceding.

1	2	3										4										5										6										7										8										9
No.	Jail.	Cost of rations per head of average strength. *										Cost of fixed Establishment (Close Guard and extra Establishment) per head of average strength.										Cost of all Hospital charges per head of average strength.										Cost of Clothing per head of average strength.										Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.										Total Cost per head of average strength.										No.
		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		1866		1867		1868		1869		1870		
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
1	Mercara District.	40	9	36	12	35	2	38	4	34	3	35	14	49	10	64	15	65	4	70	15	2	7	2	0	3	2	3	5	4	0	3	13	3	12	2	11	0	10	3	2	11	2	9	9	14	5	17	13	12	14	116	13	101	11	120	1	120	6	124	2	1
2	Local Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	13	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	13	20	15	2
	Total...	40	9	36	12	35	2	38	4	34	3	35	14	49	10	64	15	65	4	70	15	2	7	2	0	3	2	3	5	4	0	3	13	3	12	2	11	0	10	3	1	14	2	9	9	14	5	17	13	12	13	116	13	101	11	120	1	120	3	123	5	...

PRISONS—11. (*Financial.*)

Showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Cooch Behar during the year 1870, and their estimated Earnings.

1	2	3	4	5	6								7								8								9								10										11				12				13
					Jail Servants.								Building and repairing Jail.								Grinding wheat & making clothing for the use of the Jail & for sale to Prisoners.								Cutting wood & earth for the P.W.D. or for sale by Manufactories.								On Jail Garden.										On Manufactories.				Total.				
No.	Jail.	Average number sentenced to labor.	Average number unable to labor from sickness or old age.	Average number of convalescents and weakly convicts employed on light labor.	A	B	C	D					A	B	C						A	B	C						A	B	C						A	B	C	D	E						A	B	C						No.
					Average number of convicts employed.	Rate per cent of average strength.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.			Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number of convicts employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.					Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.					Average number employed.	Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.					Average number employed.	Value of wood sold to prisoners.		Value of vegetables sold.		Average estimated monthly earnings per head.		Total estimated earnings for the year.				Average number employed.	Estimated profits of year.		Average profits per head of those employed.		Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor.		Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor.		
							Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.			Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	
1	Mercara Dist.	55·82	9·71	2·36	13·21	22·78	5	1	803	5	14	26	7	3	1228	2	2·0	5	1	121	19	3·09	5	1	224	10	3·28	132	12	13	9	3	11	146	5	7·31	455	10	62	10	2,979	10	53	6	1
2	Local Lock-ups	0·06	..	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·06	6	4	2	14	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	2	14	47	15	2
	Total.....	55·88	9·71	2·36	13·21	22·60	5	1	803	5	14	26	7	3	1228	2	2·0	5	1	121	19	3·15	5	0	227	8	3·28	132	12	13	9	3	11	146	5	7·31	455	10	62	10	2,982	8	53	6	

PRISONS—12. (*Financial.*)

Shewing the Results of the Manufactories in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3																		4						5															6			7
No.	Jail.	Cash.																		Outstanding						Stock.															Average actual cash earnings per head of average number of prisoners sentenced to labor.			No.
		Debits.																		A			B			Raw Material.						Manufactured Goods.						Plant and Machinery.									
		A			B			C			D			E			F									A			B			C			D			E			F					
		Balance at close of previous year.			Cash receipts during this year.			Total cash debt (against the Superintendent).			Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.			Balance on hand at close of this year.			Amount of outstanding Bills due by the Jail.			Amount of outstanding Bills due to the Jail.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.			Value at close of previous year.			Value at close of this year.						
		R	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
1	Mercara District	..	..	..	1,001	11	3	1 001	11	3	546	0	6	455	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	0	..	..	..	26	6	6	..	..	..	51	8	0	235	0	0	263	0	0	8	2	7	1
2	Local Lock-ups..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Total...	..	..	..	1,001	11	3	1,001	11	3	546	0	6	455	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	8	0	..	..	..	26	6	6	..	..	..	51	8	0	235	0	0	263	0	0	8	2	7	..

PRISONS—13. (*Financial.*)

Shewing the Scales of Diet in force in the Jails of the Province of Coorg and the Average Cost of the chief Articles composing it during the year 1870.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | 6 | | |

PRISONS—14. (*Financial.*)

Shewing the Expenditure incurred in the construction of new Jails, and on additions, alterations, and repairs with the gross and net Cost of the Convicts in the Province of Coorg during the year 1870 including all charges.

1	2	3			4			5						6						7			8			9			10			11			12			13
No.	JAIL.	Estimated cost of new Jail, if any sanctioned.			Expended on the construction of new Jail in previous years.			Expended on new Jail during the past year						Expended during the past year on additions alterations and repairs						Total expended, Columns 5 and 6			Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year as shown in Statement No. 9.			Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year, Columns 7 and 8.			Deduct Cash Receipts remitted to the Treasury			Net Cost to Government during the year per Convict.			Net Profit to Government during the year per Convict.			No.
								A			B			A			B																						
								By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.			By Jail Department.			By Public Works Department.																					
		Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs	As	P.	Rs	As	P.	Rs.	As	P	Rs.	A.	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P.	Rs.	A	P.	Rs.	A	P	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P	
1	Mercara District ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	0	0	544	0	0	7,199	13	6	7,743	13	6	455	10	9	125	11	3	...	...	...	1
2	Local Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	13	8	9	13	8	...	...	...	20	15	6	...	...	...	2
	Total... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	544	0	0	544	0	0	7,209	13	2	7,753	13	2	455	10	9	124	13	9	...	...	...	..

PRISONS—15 (*Vital.*)

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10									11			12															13
No.	Jail.	Capacity of the Jail Barracks at 75 superficial feet per Prisoner.			Average number of Prisoners above capacity.			Average number of Prisoners below capacity.			Average daily strength during the year.			Total population during the year			Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			Daily average number of sick during the year			Number of Deaths.									Ratio of deaths per cent of "Total Population."			Ratio per cent of average strength.															No.
																							A			B			C						A			B			C			D			E			
																							In Hospital.			Out of Hospital.			Total.						Of admissions into Hospital.			Of daily average number of sick.			Of deaths from Cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes both in and out of Hospital.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of Hospital.			
		M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	
1	Mercara District	127	7	134	...	...	...	72.88	3.14	76.02	54.12	3.86	57.98	138	10	148	104	13	117	5	0.33	5.33	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2.18	1.00	2.03	19217	33678	20179	923	8.55	9.19	...	...	...	3.69	25.91	5.35	3.69	25.91	5.35	1
2	Local Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	03	17	21	3	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54.26	3.89	58.15	159	13	172	104	13	117	5	0.33	5.33	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2.18	1.00	2.03	19234	33678	20179	923	8.55	9.19	...	...	...	3.44	25.71	5.13	3.44	25.71	5.13	...

PRISONS—16. (*Vital*) Continued.

Shewing the Chief Forms of Sickness and Causes of Mortality among the Convicts of the Province of Coorg, during the year 1870.

No	Jail.	I.—General Diseases.																								II.—Local Diseases.																		No
		Sub-Division A.												Sub-Division B.										Total of General Diseases.		1		2		3		4		5		6		7			
		Small-pox.		Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Other diseases of Sub-division A.		Total of Sub-division A.		Scrofula.		Phthisis Pulmonalis.		Anæmia.		Other diseases of Sub-division B.		Total of Sub-division B.				Of the nervous system.		Of the eye		Of the ear.		Of the nose.		Of the circulatory system.		Of the absorbent system.		Of the ductless glands.		
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
1	Mercara District...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	7	1	36	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2	Local Lock-ups ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	...	7	1	36	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

PRISONS—16. (*Vital.*)—Continued.

***Showing the Chief Forms of Sickness and Causes of Mortality among the Convicts of the Province of Coorg during the year* 1870.**

No.	Jail.	II. Local Diseases.—(*Continued.*)																														No.
		8		9										10		11		12		13		14										
		Of the Respiratory System.		Of the Digestive System.										Of the Urinary System.		Of the Generative System		Of the Organs of Locomotion.		Of the Cellular System.		Of the Cutaneous System.								Total of Local Diseases.		
				Dysentery.		Diarrhœa.		Hepatitis.		Jaundice.		Other Diseases of No. 9.		Total of No. 9.								Ulcer.		Boil.		Other Diseases of No. 14.		Total of No. 14				
		A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
1	Merceara District ...	2	...	20		11	1	...	..	.	..	14	1	45	2	1	..	1	...	..	..	4	...	8	1	..	4	.	13	...	70	2	1
2	Local Lock-ups ...	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	2
	Total.....	2	..	20	.	11	1	.	..	.	14	1	45	2	1	...	1	..	...	...	4	.	.	1	...	4	...	13	...	70	2	

PRISONS—16. (*Vital.*) Concluded.

Showing the Chief Forms of Sickness and Causes of Mortality among the Convicts of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

Jail.	III.—Conditions. General Debility.		Other Conditions.		Total Conditions		IV.—Poisons.		V.—Injuries. *2 Accidental.		3 Homicidal.		4 Self-inflicted.		5 Judicial.		Total of Injuries		VI.—Surgical Operations		General Total.		Ratio of Admissions and Deaths per cent of average strength from— Intermittent Fever.		Remittent and continued Fever.		Cholera.		Dysentery		Diarrhœa.		No.
	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	A	D	
Mercara District	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	.	10	.	...	.					16		.	.	117	3	50·01	.				.	34·49	.	18·96	1·72	1
Local Lock-ups	...		...		...		...		...		...		...		..		.		.		.		.		.		.		.	.	...	.	2
Total.....	..		...		..		1	.	10	..	...		.		.		16		...		117	3	50·01	..		...		.	34·49	.	18·96	1·72	

" No. 1 Bottle" omitted

PRISONS—17. (Vital.)

Showing the monthly rates of Admissions into Hospital, of daily average sick, and of deaths per cent of average strength of the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3			4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14			15			16
		January			February.			March.			April.			May.			June			July.			August.			September.			October.			November			December,			Total,			
No.	JAIL.	Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			Ratio per cent of average strength of			No.
		Admissions	Daily sick	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions	Daily sick.	Deaths	Admissions	Daily sick	Deaths	Admissions	Daily sick	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick	Deaths	Admissions.	Daily sick	Deaths.	Admissions	Daily sick	Deaths	Admissions	Daily sick.	Deaths	Admissions	Daily sick	Deaths.	Admissions	Daily sick.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Daily sick.	Deaths.	
1	Mercara District.	16	22·8	..	5	7·3	.	14	20·3	.	16	23·5	.	12	17·9		13	20·6	1·5	6	9·2		6	9·2	1·4	7	11·9	.	0	51·2		7	11·9		6	10	1·6	117	14·9	4·5	1
2	Local Lock-ups	...	..	..	..	.	..						...	.	..				..	.			.			.									.		...	...	..	.	2
	Total..	16	22·8	..	5	7·3		14	20·3	.	16	23·5		12	17·9		13	20·6	1·5	6	9·2	..	6	9·2	1·4	7	11·9			15·2	.	7	11·9	..	6	10	1·6	117	14·9	4·5	

PRISONS—18. (*Vital.*)

Showing the **Mortality** *among the Convicts of the Province of Coorg during the year* **1870**, *according to Age and Sex.*

1	2	3						4						5						6						7						8						9
No.	JAIL.	Under 16 years.						16 to 20.						20 to 30.						30 to 40.						40 to 50.						Above 50.						No.
		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		Average number.		Number of deaths.		Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	
1	Mercara District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·65	...	1	..	5	..	5	..	..	...	...	...	56·30	3·43	1	1	1·77	29·15	2·87	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	..	..	1
2	Local Lock-ups	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	.	.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·65	..	1	.	5	...	5	.	..	...	.	...	56·30	3·43	1	1	1·77	29·15	2·87	.	.	.	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	.	...	

PRISONS—10. (*Vital.*)

Shewing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870 *according to length of Imprisonment.*

1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13			14
			Under one month in jail.			From 1 to 3 months.			3 to 6 months.			6 to 9 months.			9 to 12 months.			1 to 2 years.			2 to 3 years.			3 to 5 years.			5 to 10 years.			Above 10 years.			
No.	Jail.	Average term of residence.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	Average number.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average number.	No.
1	Mercara District .	11 months, 27 days	..	..	..	..	.	.	....		...	60·50	2	3·30	...	..	...	65·22	1	1·53	..	..	...	..	...	...	.....		..	.....		...	1
2	Local Lock-ups ...	...	.	..	..	..			..		.	...	...	.	..		.	...	.	...	.	..	...	...	.	..	.....		..	.....		...	2
	Total.....	11 months 27 days	...	...	...	.....			..	.		60·50	2	3·30	.....		...	65·22	1	1·53	.....		...	.....		...	.....		...	.....		...	

PRISONS—20. (*Vital*)

Shewing the State of Health of the Convicts admitted into, and discharged from, the Jails of the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3			4			5		6		
No	Jail.	State of health on admission into Jail of those admitted during the year.			State of health on discharge from Jail of those discharged during the year.			Number of those discharged		State of health on their admission into Jail of those who died during the year		
		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	A	B	C
		Good	Indifferent.	Bad	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Who gained weight during imprisonment	Who lost weight.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad
1	Mercara District.	130	11	7	78	6	3	78	9		2	1
2	Local Lock ups.	24	..	.	24	.		24	.			
	Total	154	11	7	102	6	3	102	9		2	1

PRISONS—21

Showing Particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the Province of Coorg during the year 1870.

1	2	3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15								16												17
																										Hospital.								Cost.												
																										A		B		C		D		A			B			C			D				
No.	Lock-up or Jail.	Number remained at close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total Population.		Average daily number.		Released during the year.		Escaped.		Transferred.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1870.		Capacity of barracks at 36 superficial feet.		Average number of prisoners above capacity.		Average number of prisoners below capacity.		Number of admissions.		Daily average sick.		Number of deaths.		Rate of deaths per cent. of average strength.		Guard and Establishment.			Other Charges.			Total Cost.			Average Cost per prisoner.			No.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	
1	Mercara District			9		9		·33		9																								23	10	4	...			23	10	4	70	15	1	1
2	Local Lock-ups							..												...	...					..						..												...			2
	Total...		..	9		9	..	·33		9		..				..		..	..			...		..		..		...		..		..		23	10	4	..		....	23	10	4	70	15	1	

PRISONS—22.

Shewing Particulars regarding the Persons under Trial in the Province of Coorg during the year 1870 .

1	2	3		4		5			6			7			8			9			10			11			12			13															14			15
																														Cost.															Hospital.			
																														A			B			C			D			E			A	B	C	D	
Number.	Jail or Lock-up.	Number remained at close of previous year		Number received during the year.		Total Population.			Average daily number.			Released during the year.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred, &c.			Escaped.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.			Rations.			Guards and Establishment.			Other Charges.			Total.			Annual Cost per head of average strength.			Number of admissions.	Daily average sick.	Number of deaths.	Ratio of deaths per cent of average strength.	Number.
		M	F	M	F	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	M	F	Total.	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P	Rs	A	P					
1	Mercara District	14	3	107	9	121	12	133	5·77	0·71	6·48	89	11	100	27	1	28	1	..	1	1	...	1	1		1	2	.	2	198	0	2	.			.			198	0	2	30	8	10	11	·55	1	15·43	1
2	Local Lock-ups	...	...	197	9	197	9	206	2·66	0·10	2·76	117	7	124	23	.	23	51	2	53	2	..	2	..			4	.	4	74	3	0	...	..		..		.	74	3	0	26	14	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Total...	14	3	304	18	318	21	339	8·43	0·81	9·24	206	18	224	50	1	51	52	2	54	3		3	1	..	1	6	.	6	272	3	2	...	..	..	..	..	..	272	3	2	29	7	4	11	·55	1	10·82	

D.

POLICE—

General Statement of Crime, shewing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Cases.					
			Reported to have been committed during the year and recorded by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
					By Police *suo Motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under section 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I—Offences against State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.						
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	1		1	..	...	1
4	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	1	..	.	1	...	1
5	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	8	...	1	7	...	8
		Total ...	10	..	2	8	...	10
		Class II—Serious Offences against the person.						
12	302, 303, 396	Other murders	..	1	1	..	.	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	2	..	1	1	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	1	2	...	...	1
15	376	Rape	2	...	1	1	...	..
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	6	...	4	2	...	6
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ..	1	...	1	..	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	...	1	1	...	..	1
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	4	...	3	1	...	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	2	2	3	1	...	...
		Total.....	18	5	17	6	...	10
		Class III—Serious Offences against person and property or against property only.						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	...	1	...	...	1
33	392, 393	Robbery on the highway between sun set & sun rise ..	1	...	...	1	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences	3	...	1	2	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	2	...	2	...	...	2
		Total.....	8	...	4	3	...	3

1.

Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.																Property.			
Number arrested.					Died, escaped or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.		Finally discharged persons under existing security, &c.	Other disposal of cases after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
			Within the year.										Before being put on trial						
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate, (see columns 7 and 8.)				By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.			In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.				
10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	..	...	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	..	...	1	...	...	1	...	..	1	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
...	...	..	6	11	...	...	17	1	.	16	.	...	..		...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	7	12	...	...	19	1	.	18	.	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	..	...	1	..	1		..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...
..	...	1	7	...	...	...	8	7	...	1	.	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	..	...	..	..		..	..	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	2	...	..	12	6	..	6	.	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	...
2	...	...	2	..	...	2		...	..	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	..	...	..	.	2	...	...	2		..	...	...	...		.	...	...
3	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	2	..	2	.	...	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	1	4	...	..	8	7		..	1	..	.	..	...	..	...	...	...
7	...	7	25	10	...	2	40	27	1	11	1	.	...	.	...	.	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	19	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...
...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	5	...	...	..	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	117	117
...	...	...	8	4	1	...	11	6	....	5	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	141	117

General Statement of Crime shewing the Result of Police Operations in the Detection and

PART I.—

Serial Number.	Law	Description of Crime	Cases. Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other Districts.	Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated. By Police *suo Motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under s. 68 of Criminal Procedure Code in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class IV—Minor Offences against the person.						
39	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	7	...	2	5	...	4
		Total	7	..	2	5	...	4
		Class V—Minor Offences against property.						
43	379 to 382	Theft ordinary	124	3	90	9	...	43
44	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	19	..	...	19	...	3
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1	...	...	1	...	1
46	447, 448	Criminal or house trespass	5	..	2	3	...	3
		Total	149	3	92	32	...	50
		Class VI—Other Offences not specified above.						
49	Chap. XIX C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	5	...	5	...	..	4
50	295 to 297	Offences against religion	1	...	...	1	...	...
		Total	6	...	5	1	...	4
		Grand Total.....	198	8	122	55	...	81

1. (*Continued.*)

Prosecution of Crime & Recovery of Property stolen during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Persons.																Property.			
Number arrested.								Acquitted or discharged after trial.				Number pending at end of year.							
			Within the year.									Before being put on trial.							
Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Total.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns 7 and 8).	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.)	Otherwise disposed of e.g. died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.
10	10*a*	10*b*	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
...	...	...	2	7	..	..	9	3	..	6	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	7	..	.	9	3	...	6	..	...	...	...	..	..	...		...
8	...	8	143	12	2	24	137	89	...	48	...	.		.	.	124	43	13,500	5,065
...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	25	...	3	.	..	..	..	...	19	3	559	108
...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	1		..	.	...	..	1	1	1	1
...	...	...	4	5	..	.	9	3	..	6	..	..	.	...	..	...	...	..	...
8	...	8	147	46	2	24	175	117		58	..	..	..	.	...	144	47	14,060	5,174
...	...	...	7	...	...	3	4	.	...	4	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	...	..	1	1	...	..	...	..	.	..	..	.	.	...	...
...	...	...	7	1	...	3	5	1	..	4	.	...	.	.	.	...	...	...	...
15	...	15	196	80	3	29	259	155	1	102	1	..	...	.	...	148	49	14,201	5,291

PART II.—NON COGNIZABLE CRIME.

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Number of cases in which Police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Class I—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c.						
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 288	Offences against public justice	7	8	3	5	...	..
4	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	3	4	3	1	...	...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims ..	6	12	11	1	...	...
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents ..	7	9	7	2	...	...
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring ..	4	5	3	2	..	...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray... ..	3	6	...	6	..	..
		Total	30	44	27	17	...	...
		Class II—Serious Offences against the person.						
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	1	2	2	...	...	...
		Total.....	1	2	2	...	...	...
		Class III—Serious offences against property.						
12	384 to 389	Extortion	1	1	1	...	15	...
		Total	1	1	1	...	15	...
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.						
13	323	Hurt	19	36	10	26	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	316	594	370	224	...	...
		Total.....	335	630	380	250	...	...
		Class V—Minor offences against property.						
16	417 to 420	Cheating	6	9	6	2	..	...
17	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	9	11	5	6	69	39
19	426 to 429, 434	Mischief (simple)	30	63	51	12	90	40
		Total	45	83	62	20	159	79
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.						
20	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	14	17	14	3	...	...
23	500 to 502	Defamation	16	35	28	7	...	...
24	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	191	268	107	161	...	...
25	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	2	3	...	3	...	...
27		Special laws not cognizable by Police ..	119	198	41	156	...	...
		Total	342	521	190	330	...	...
		Grand Total.....	754	1,281	662	617	174	79

Comparative Statement of Cognizable Crime with Result of Police

Serial Number.	Law.	Description of Crime.	Total number of cases investigated during the year, columns 6, 7 & 8 of Statement A.		Percentage of cases in which conviction was obtained to cases decided.		Number and			
							Number of persons arrested.		Number of persons received by transfer.	
			1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	9a.	
		Class I—Offences against State Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.								
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263 467 and 471 ...	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government Notes ..	1	1	100	100	3	1	...	...
4	224 to 226 ..	Other offences against public justice ...	2	1	100	100	2	1	...	...
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 . .	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	1	8	100	100	8	17	...	...
		Total	4	10	100	100	13	19	...	...
		Class II—Serious offences against the person.								
12	302, 303, 396 ...	Other murders	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder ...	1	2	...	...	1	3	...	...
14	304, 308 .. .	Culpable homicide	5	2	20	...	9	8	...	...
15	376 .. .	Rape	2	2	..	...	2	2	...	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt .	...	6	...	100	...	12	...	...
21	328 . ..	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt .	.	1	...	...	...	2	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession ...	...	1	...	100	. .	2	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	. .	4	. .	50	...	4	...	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	.	4		...	...	8	...	...
		Total ..	10	23	100	47	16	42	...	...
		Class III—Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.								
30	395, 397, 398 ..	Dacoity .		1	...	100	...	4	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery on the high way between sunset and sunrise .	1	1	...	...	2	1	..	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440 .	Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	3	20	...	7	5	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460 ..	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	2	2	50	100	4	2	...	...
		Total	8	7	25	42	13	12	...	...
		Class IV—Minor offences against the person.								
39	341 to 344 . .	Wrongful restraint and confinement	..	7	...	57·14	...	9	...	...
		Total	...	7	...	57·14	...	9	...	..
		Class V—Minor offences against property.								
43	379 to 382 ..	Theft, ordinary	97	99	45·36	43·43	171	163	...	...
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	...	19	...	15·78	...	28	...	...
45	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	2	1	100	100	3	1	...	...
46	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	...	5	...	60	...	9	...	...
		Total	99	124	46·46	40·32	174	201	...	...
		Class VI—Other offences not specified above.								
49	Chapter XIX, C. P. C...	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	5	...	80	...	7	...	...
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		Total.....	...	6	...	80	...	8	...	...
		Grand Total.....	122	177	43	45·76	216	291	...	...

Operations during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

Percentage of Persons arrested and brought to trial.								Amount of property stolen.		Amount and Percentage of property recovered.			
Total.		Number of persons brought to trial.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons arrested.		Percentage of persons convicted to persons brought to trial.				Amount.		Percentage of property recovered to property stolen.	
1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870	1869	1870
9b		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3	1	3	1	66	100	66	100	..	...	...	..	...	...
2	1	2	1	100	100	100	100	..	...	...	...	...	...
8	17	8	17	87	94·41	87	94·41	..	...	...	...	...	...
13	19	13	19	84	94 73	84	94·73	..	...	..	...	...	...
4	1	2	1	50	...	66	..	...	...	.	...	...	...
1	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
9	8	9	8	11	12 5)	11	12·50	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	.	12	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	..	...
...	2	...	2	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	4	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...
16	42	14	40	31·25	26 19	35 71	27·50	...	..	...	...	. .	...
..	4	...	3	...	75	...	100	...	19	.	..	.	...
2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	299	5	..	..	.	...
7	5	4	5	14	...	25	...	642	..	275	...	42	...
4	2	4	2	50	100	50	100	296	117	...	117	...	100
13	12	8	11	23	41 66	37	45·45	1,147	141	275	117	24·7	82 97
...	9	..	9	...	66 6	. .	66 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9	...	9	...	66 6	...	66·6	...	...	...	...	...	...
171	163	151	137	37	29·44	43	35	9,398	13,500	3,374	5,065	35	37·51
...	28	...	28	...	10·71	...	10·71	...	559	...	108	...	19 32
3	1	3	1	66	100	66	100	145	1	145	1	100	100
...	9	...	9	...	66 6	...	66·6	...	...	.	...	...	...
174	201	154	175	38·5	28 85	43·51	33·14	9,543	14,060	3,519	5,174	36·77	36·79
...	7	...	4	...	57	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	...	5	...	50	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...
216	291	189	259	38	35·5	43	39·38	10,690	14,201	3,794	5,291	35	37·25

POLICE.—3.

Thuggee and Dacoity, Administration of Poisonous or Stupefying Drugs for Criminal Purposes and other professional Crimes in the year 1870 in the Province of Coorg.

Description of Crime.	Cases.				Persons.							Comparative Return.															Remarks.
	Committed during previous two years and in which no conviction was obtained up to beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns 2 and 3 in which no one was brought to trial up to close of year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	Number of Persons arrested.			Brought to Trial.			Convicted.			Property stolen.			Property recovered.			
												1868	1869	1870	1868	1869	1870	1868	1869	1870	1868	1869	1870	1868	1869	1870	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			14			15			16			17			18
Dacoity on land	...	2	1	1	11	4	3	3	1	...	7	6	...	4	6	...	3	3	..	3	264	...	19	264	...	...	
Total.....	...	2	1	1	11	4	3	3	1	...	7	6	...	4	6	...	3	3	...	3	264	...	19	264	...	...	

POLICE.—4.

Statement of Additional Police collected for the Protection of Persons and Property, or quartered as a Punitive Measure during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

District.	Part I. Additional Police collected for the protection of Persons and Property.																Part II. Additional Police quartered as a Punitive Measure.						
	Name of fairs or places of large assembly where additional Police have been collected during year.	Duration of fair or assembly.	Estimated number of persons assembled.	Strength of Police usually located at the place.		Detached from the Regular Force.		Specially employed in addition to columns 5 to 8.		Total Cost under columns 9 & 10.		Number of offences against person or property during such assembly.		Property.		Number of Cases.	Strength of additional Police.		Total Cost of additional Police including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in or tract of a village or place in which the additional Police was established.	Remarks.
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	To Government.	To Local or Private Funds.	Investigated by the Police.	In which convictions followed.	Stolen.	Recovered.		Officers.	Men.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Coorg.	Bhágamandala.	3 days.	11,027	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	1	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

POLICE.

Shewing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of

District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.									Cost of Police.												
	Inspector General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors General.	Strength of District, Cantonment Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial Revenues.						Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial Revenues.		Pay and travelling allowances of controlling Officers (Col. 2) and pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents (Col. 3.)	Other Expenses of Col. 3.										
		Number of District and Assistant Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.			Travelling allowances of District and Assistant District Superintendents	Pay and travelling allowances of their Establishments.	Total Pay of Subordinate Officers. Cols. 4 and 5.	Total Pay of Constables of all Classes, (6, 7 and 8.)	Horse and travelling allowances permanent or otherwise not included in Cols. 11, 13 and 14.	Mounted Constables.	Average Pay of, Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than included in Cols. 11 to 7.	Total Cost.	Payable from Imperial Revenues.	Payable from other Sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
															Rs.							
Coorg.	...	...	..	...	.	26	...	...		...	...	...	..	..	1596	...	...	61	...	1596	1596	...
Total.	...	..	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1596	...	...	61	...	1596	1596	...

—5.

Police during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

Distribution of Force.										Proportion of Police, (Officers and Men).					
In District										To Area.			To Population.		
Guards at District Central or Subsidiary Jails.		Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		On other duties		On Town Municipal or Harbour Duty.	In Cantonments.	Area of whole District in square miles.	Population of whole District.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.	Of the whole District.	Of District exclusive of Towns.	Of Towns.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.										
24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34		35	36		37
...	...	...	...	..		26	.	1600	1,11,830	1 to 61	1 to 61	4 to 1	1 to 4,301	1 to 4,047	1 to 254
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	1600	1,11,830	1 to 61	1 to 61	4 to 1	1 to 4,301	1 to 4,047	1 to 254

POLICE.—6.

Return shewing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

District.	Total sanctioned strength.		Armament of the Force.			Punishments.												Reward.		Education.																			
						Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended by their own Departmental Officers		Punished Judicially by a Magistrate								Number of Police rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.		Number of Police under instruction during the year.		Number enlisted during the year.	Number who have left the Force during the year.												
										Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348 Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other Offences.																							
	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with fire-arms	Number provided with swords only or swords and bayonets.	Number provided with bayonets only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		Of 7 years' service and under 10 years.	Of 10 years' service and upwards.	On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (Cols. 7 and 8.)	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in Hospital during the year to total strength of Force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of Force.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Coorg.	...	26	...	...	26	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	19	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	...	26	...	...	26	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	19	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX B.

Nomenclature of Police in the Province of Coorg.

I.

GAZETTED APPOINTMENTS.

1. Inspector General		
2. Deputy Inspector General		
3. Assistant do do	Nil.	
4. District Superintendent		
5. Assistant District Superintendent ...		

II.

SUBORDINATE APPOINTMENTS.

6. Inspectors	
7. Chief Constables or Sub-Inspectors ...	Nil.
8. Head Constables	
9. (Constables). 2 Daffadars on Rs. 7 & 6 respectively.	

N. B.—The Jailor acts as European Constable and Bailiff when required, but draws no pay for the office.

POLICE.—7.

Shewing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and Men employed in the Police during the year 1870 *in the Province of Coorg.*

| District. | Race. | | | | | | | | | | | Religion or Caste. | | | | | | | | | | |

E.

MILITARY—1.

Statement shewing the Strength, Cost, and other Particulars of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year 1870—71.

Arm of Service.	Total Number of Fighting Officers and Men.								Detail of Force at end of the year.							Average Annual Pay and Allowances of each.					Total Cost, including Contingencies.
	Remaining at end of last year.	Recruited this year.	Died.			Invalided.	Discharged, deserted, &c.	Remaining at end of year.	No. of Regiments, Battalions, or Batteries.	No. of Guns.	No. of Men.				Paid Camp Followers and Non-Combatants.						
			In Action.	Otherwise.	Total.						European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.		European Commissioned Officers.	Native Commissioned Officers.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Fighting Men.	Camp Followers.	
8th Regiment, Native Infantry ...	543	46	...	10	10	104	9	509	One Regiment.	...	8	16	81	509	78	Rs. 69,000	Rs. 11,000	Rs. 13,000	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 1,50,000

MILITARY—2.

Statement shewing Distribution and Employment of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg in the year 1870—71.

Arm of Service.	Employment on last day of the year.							Employment during the year.						
	Number of Regiments, Batteries, &c., on Active Service.	Number of permanent Cantonments occupied.	Number of Out-Posts occupied.	Average Number of Men at Head Quarters of each Regiment, Battery, &c., not on Active Service.		Average Number of Men of each Regiment, &c., detailed for Out-post Duty.		Average Number of Days spent by each Man on Active Service.	Average Number of Days spent by each Man not on Active Service.			No. of Divisional or Station Parades during the year.	No. of Regimental Parades during the year.	Average Number of Days devoted to Musketry Instruction, &c.
				On Duty.	Off Duty.	On Duty.	Off Duty.		On Duty.	With Corps or Company not on Duty.	On Furlough.			
Infantry.	One Regiment of Native Infantry	One, Mercara.	None.	53	507	None.	None.	None.	60	305	Two Months.	One.	200	8

MILITARY.—3.

Statement shewing Religion, Races, and Classes of the Native Officers and Men of the Army attached to the Province of Coorg on the last day of the year 1870—71.

Classification according to Religion, Race, &c.		Average Age.	Average Height.	Average Weight.	General Physiognomy and Characteristics of each Race and Caste.
According to Religion.	Mahomedans	31	5′ 7″	No appliances for ascertaining.	
	Hindús	32	5′ 7″		
	Christians	30	5′ 7″		
According to Countries and Races.	Hindustánís	...			
	Bengálís	32			
	From Mahratta Countries	...			
	Telingás	32			
	Kanarese	...			
	Tamils	32			
	Malabars	31			
Hindús according to Caste.	Brahmans	31			
	Rajputs	31			
	Telingás	30			
	Tamils	30			
	Mahrattas	31			
	Other Castes	31			
	General Average.....	31	5′ 7″		

III.
STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.
A.
FINANCE.—1.

Account of the Gross and Net Revenue of the Province of Coorg for the year 1870—71.

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Draw-backs.	Charges against Income. Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of Manufacturing Reproductive Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants.	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Land Revenue	2,23,8 9 4 8							
Forest	74 1 3 15 7	1,085 15 9	1,34 228 12 6	9.228 6 1	13,883 15 2	1 58,427 1 6		
Excise on spirits and drugs	1,51,8 4 11 5							
Tribute and Contributions to Native States ..	... ...							
Total.....	4,35,8 7 13 8	1,085 15 9	1,34 228 12 6	9.228 6 1	13 883 15 2	1,58 427 1 6	2,77,410 12 2	
Assessed Taxes—Income Tax	10,926 14 0	18 8 0	... ...			18 8 0		
Mohatarfa	3 894 13 8							
Total.....	14,321 11 8	18 8 0	... ...			18 8 0	14.303 3 8	
Stamps	12,236 7 4	527 9 8	1,733 9 9			2,261 3 5		
Law and Justice ... Court Fees' Stamps ...	2,06 7 1 3		...			...		
Law and Justice ... Refunds								
Law and Justice ... Real fines	5 821 13 0		18,893 7 7			18,893 7 7		
Registration Fees...	4,165 12 0							
Police ... Refunds	..							
Police ... Real	...							
Public Works ... Refunds	..							
Public Works ... Sales	...							
Public Works ... Real	31,051 2 5							
Education	277 2 6							
Military Refunds	*228 1 11							
Miscellaneous	2,379 6 1							
Total.....	76,996 14 6	527 9 8	20,627 1 4			21,154 11 0		

Not included in the receipts of the year shewn in the body of the Report, as it is an item not entered in the Budget Estimate.

FINANCE—1. *Continued.*

Sources of Income.	Gross Receipts.	Refunds and Draw-backs.	Charges against Income. Charges of Collection including Cost of Salt and Opium and Cost of maintaining Reproduction Works.	Allowances and Assignments payable under Treaty and other Engagements.	Allowances to District and Village Officers and Inamdars and Charitable Grants.	Total.	Net Receipts.	Deficit.
Post and Service Labels	6,483 8 4							
Telegraph Labels	2,160 12 0							
Post Office and Anché	131 6 0							
Electric Telegraph	33 7 0							
Total	8,709 1 4							
Total Imperial.....	85,795 15 10	527 9 8	20,627 1 4	... .	... ...	21,154 11 0	64,551 4 10	
Local.								
Road Funds	...							
Tolls on Roads	...							
Ferry Funds	...							
District Town Funds	..							
Town duties of Octroi	9,226 11 4	85 13 0	4,936 14 1	... ...	... ...	5,022 11 1		
Nazúl or Government property locally appropriated (other sources, if any)								
Total Local.....	9,226 11 4	85 13 0	4,936 14 1	... ...	... ...	5,022 11 1		
Gross Receipts.....	5,45,092 4 6	1,717 14 5	1,59,792 11 11	9,228 6 1	13,883 15 2	1,84,622 15 7	3,60,469 4 11	

FINANCE--2.

Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Province of Coorg for the year 1870—71.

Subject of Expenditure.	Amount. Last year.	Amount. Present year	Cause of Increase and Decrease.
Civil and Political Establishment Civil Contingencies ...	1,54,763 4 4	1,35,333 4 3	Explained in body of Report.
Judicial Charges.. { Courts, &c. Prisons ...	19,308 4 5	18,893 7 7	
Stamps	2,532 9 5	2,261 3 5	
Police Charges	1,152 0 0	1,152 0 0	
Military	2,13,914 6 3	1,89,130 3 1	
Deficit—Post Office	5,385 13 7	5,361 2 6	
Do Electric Telegraph ..	19,898 14 6	20,282 3 3	
Superannuation and retired allowances ...	1,972 12 0	2,454 4 6	
Ecclesiastical	4,836 7 6	2,525 5 0	
Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements	21,439 11 5	23,112 5 3	
Public Works. { Civil ... { New ... Repairs ... Military ... { New .. Repairs ...	1 24,651 7 10	1,00,000 0 0	
Education	14,088 7 5	14,752 9 2	
Miscellaneous	7,873 1 4	6,991 3 1	
Total Imperial.....	5,91 837 4 0	5,22,249 3 1	
Local.			
District Roads	1,010 0 0	3,684 0 0	
Other Expenditure	854 1 4	229 9 8	
Police	...	...	
Other Municipal Expenditure... ...	458 1 1	1,109 1 5	
Total Local.....	2,322 2 5	5,022 11 1	
Grand Total.....	5,94,159 6 5	5,27,271 14 2	
Surplus in Cash Balance...	... ...	4,91,981 12 7	
Deficit.....	...	...	

FINANCE—3.

Account of Cash Receipts and Disbursements of the Treasuries of the Province of Coorg in the year 1870—71.

Receipts.	Amount.			Disbursements.	Amount.		
Cash balance of last year ...	4,38,534	4	9	Expenditure as per Statement No. 2	5,27,271	14	2
Net Revenue per Statement No 1, deducting Rs. 291, sale proceeds of waste lands separately shewn	3,60,178	4	11	Loans, Railways and Interests...	...	...	...
				Advances	...	...	...
				Repayments of Deposits ...	849	8	3
Receipts on account of Loans and Railways	...		..	Do. Prize Money ...	...	...	...
Do. of Service Funds ...	.	...	...	Bills of other Treasuries paid...	44,174	12	2
Repayment of Advances ..	1,610	3	5				
Deposits	950	0	0				
Prize Money	..	..	...				
Sale of Waste Lands ...	291	0	0				
Bills drawn on other Treasuries	62,088	14	4				
Remittance from other Treasuries	15,002	4	2				
Family Remittance... ...	1,000	0	0				
Add amount deducted as per Statement No. 1	1,84,622	15	7				
Total.....	10,64,277	15	2	Total.....	5,72,296	2	7
Disbursements.....	5,72,296	2	7				
Cash at end of year.....	4,91,981	12	7				

B.

PUBLIC WORKS.—1.

Statement shewing Expenditure of Money in the Public Works Department in the Province of Coorg in the year 1870—71.

Class of Works.	Total Expenditure including Establishments.					Cost of Establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding Income.	Maintenance of works yielding Income.	Capital spent on works not yielding Income.	Maintenance of works not yielding Income.	Total.	
Civil.						
Roads	..	..	294	41,616	41,910	...
Bridges	.	...	12,449	363	12,812	..
Canals	..	...	..	...	...	...
Public Buildings	...	..	10,079	...	10,079	...
Sanitaries	...	..	..	...	...	...
Inspection Lodges	784	...	55	...	839	...
Travellers' Bungalow... ...	482	...	...	...	482	...
Minor Civil Works	...	...	...	1,167	1,167	...
Do do Communications ...	...	384	450	640	1,474	..
Military						
Barrack Buildings	...	...	...	..	...	...
Fortifications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Works and Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Military Purposes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	1,266	384	23,327	43,786	58,763	...

D.

AGRICULTURE.

I.—Crops cultivated, in acres, Actual or Approximate.

Name of District.	Rice.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oil Seeds.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Opium.	Indigo.	Fibres.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	Vegetables.	Cardamoms.	Garden.
Coorg	66,895¾	...	1,402 $\frac{2}{16}$	Sown with Rági and included in column 4.	Occasionally sown in paddy fields, quantity not known.	Ditto in Rági fields do	Nil.	Nil	Occasionally sown with Rági.	Do.	A little grown on some of the Coffee Estates.	77,390	Sown in Rági fields and back yards, quantity not known.	30,973	72

STOCK.—2.

District.	Cows and Bullocks.	Horses.	Ponies.	Donkeys.	Sheep and Goats.	Pigs.	Carts.	Ploughs.	Boats.
Province of Coorg ..	112,339	111	467	274	4,546	13,518	203	34,539	13
Total.....	112,339	111	467	274	4,546	13,518	203	34,539	13

RATES OF RENT AND PRODUCE.—3.

District.	Average Rent per Acre, for land suited for—											Average Produce of land per Acre in lbs.											
	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior grains.	Indigo.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Rice.	Wheat.	Inferior food grains.	Indigo.	Cotton.	Opium.	Oil seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Tobacco.	Tea.	Coffee.	&c.
Coorg.																								
Maximum	3 5 4	...	1 12 0	...	2	...	...	1 12 0	...	..	1 12 0	1,100	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	250	...	110	...	700	...
Minimum	1 10 8	...	0 10 0	...	1	...	...	0 10 0	...	..	0 10 0	400	...	400	...	...	...	...	60	..	40	...	200	...

E.

Price of Produce and Labor at the end of the year 1870—71.

PRODUCE—1.

District.	Prices of Produce per maund of 80 lbs.									Plough Bullocks, each.	Sheep, each.	Fish, per seer.	Iron, per maund.
	Rice.	Wheat	Linseed.	Jute.	Cotton.	Sugar.	Salt.	Coffee.	Cardamom.				
Coorg	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	...	20 0 0	18 0 0	3 4 0	16 10 8	250 0 0	Rs. 10 to 40	Rs. 2 to 7	0 1 0	8 0 0
General Average.....	2 4 0	5 0 0	...	. .	20 0 0	18 0 0	3 4 0	16 10 8	250 0 0	Rs. 10 to 40	Rs. 2 to 7	0 1 0	8 0 0

LABOR.—2.

District.	Wages per diem.		Cart per day.	Camel per day.	Donkeys per score per day.	Boat per day.
	Skilled.	Unskilled.				
Province of Coorg ...	0 14 0	0 4 8	1 8 0	..	Only used by Dhobis.	Only used at Ferries the rate per head for crossing is 2 pies.
General Average.....	...	...	...	...	...	...

G.

MANUFACTURES.

	Class of Manufactures.											
	Silk.	Cotton.	Wool.	Other Fibres.	Potmakers.	Wood.	Iron.	Brass and Copper.	Building.	Tailors.	Gold Smiths.	Chucklers.
Number of Mills and large Manufactories	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Private Looms or small works	...	116	...	11	..	...	.	.	...	...	...	...
Number of Workmen in large works . Male ...	...	..	...	. .	..	...	..	. .	...	...	...	...
Number of Workmen in large works . Female ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...
Number of workmen in small works, or independent Artizans	..	..	...	..	349	146	196	42	129	86	123	36
Number of European Superintendents in large works ...	...	...	.	...	...	.		..	...	...	...	...
Value of block in do	.	...	...	.	.	...	..	..	..	. .	...	...
Estimated Annual out-turn of all works	. .	Rs. 23,557	...	. .	...	.		...	.	...	...	...
Total.....	..	116	...	11	349	146	196	42	129	86	123	36

I.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

1.—*Coinage.*

Bullion and Silver Coins imported during the year in lbs						Coined during the year.									Sovereigns imported during the year.	Estimated value of Coin in Circulation.					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.												Gold.		Silver.		Copper.	
By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold Mohars.	Rupees.	Half-Rupees.	Quarter-Rs.	1/8th Rupees.	Double Pice.	Single Pice.	Smaller Coin.	Total Value.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10,000	50,000	25,00,000	4,000	1,00,000	200

2.—PAPER CURRENCY.

Notes in Circulation at beginning of the year—Number and Value of—						Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In Circulation at end of the year—Number and Value of—						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rs.						
Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.				Small Notes under Rs. 50.		Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.		Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.		Coin.			Bullion.			Securities, class of security being stated.
														Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
20	1,000 0 0	8	1,200 0 0	16	16,000 0 0	83,700 0 0	81,110 0 0	48	790 0 0	247	19,000 0 0	2	1,000 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

K.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions in the Province of Coorg.

Class and Object of Institutions.	Number of Institutions	Average Number of Persons daily aided.	Number aided in year.	Income. Paid by Government. Rs.	As.	P.	In Land.	From Endowments. In Money. Rs.	A.	P.	Subscriptions and Donations. Rs.	A.	P.	Number of Institutions. In-door.	Out-door.	General.	In what shape relief is given.
Civil Dispensary, Mercara ...	1	43½	4,519	2,969	14	5	..	106	12	5	856	13	2	1	1	1	Medicines and food.
Civil Dispensary, Virájéndrapété.	1	3½	536	744	14	8	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	1	...	Medicines.
Total.....	2	44	5,055	3,714	13	1	...	106	12	5	856	13	2	1	2	1	

IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Religious Institutions of various Denominations in the Province of Coorg for the year 1870—71.

Profession.	Number of Churches or Institutions.	Number of Ministers or Priests.	Number of persons attending worship	Income. Paid by Government.	Income. From Endowed property. In land.	Income. From Endowed property. In money.	Income. From fees and offerings.	Explanatory Remarks.
Christian. Roman Catholic	3	2	1,786	Rs. 20	.	...	..	
Christian. Church of England.	1	1	*45	Rs. 500 monthly	...	...	..	*The average attendance at Public Worship at Mercara only. many more occasionally attend.
Christian. Protestant Dissenters Basel Evangelical Missionary Society.	1	2†	102	72	..	...	...	†There is a Missionary of Basel Mission at present residing at Mercara, and another at Anandapúr.
Hindús	1,336‡	612	86,040	13,889-14-2	8,385- 6-0	1,002-5-0	5,520-8-0	‡Out of this tota 907 are Pagodas or temples, 58 Matts of Jangams, and 371 are both temples and Matts only maintained by private contributions.
Mahomedans ...	13	5	1,884	.	36- 6-0	4 0-0	...	
Buddhist or Jain ...	3	...	20	...	61-15-8	.	...	
Total.....	1,357	622	89,877	14,481-14-2	8,483-11-8	1,006-5-0	5,520-8-0	

EDUCATION.—2.

General Statement of Educational Institutions in the Province of Coorg in the year 1870—71.

	Government Institutions.												Private Institutions, aided and unaided.																
					Teachers.		Income.			No. of persons instructed in			Class.						Income.			No. of persons instructed in						
	Number.	Number of Students on Roll.	Average Attendance daily.	Average Age.	Christian.	Other.	Public Funds.	Fees.	Total.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	General.	Hindu.	Mahomedan.	Christian.	Total.	Average Attendance daily.	From endowments.	From Fees.	From Govt Grants.	English.	Vernacular.	General.	Grand Total Schools.	Grand Total average Attendance.	Proportion of Attendance to Population.
Schools.																											
Higher ...	1	147	85	14	3	2	8,006-12-2	262-8-6	8,269-4-8	147	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle ...	3	138	108	13	...	3	1,474-0-0	...	1,474-0-0	138	138	...	1	...	...	47	47	30	...	...	180	19	28	47	...	...	
Lower ...	28	1,358	1,069	12	...	30	5,076-0-0	14-10-0	5,076-0-0	...	1,358	...	19	249	...	36	285	190	...	...	72	...	285	285	...	...	
Girls' Schools.																											
Higher ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	1,517	1 : 73.
Middle ...	1	15	12	9	1	...	144-0-0	...	144-0-0	15	15	...	1	...	...	25	25	20	...	...	60	...	25	25			
Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Normal Schools.																											
For Masters ...	1	3	3	20	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
For Mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Total	34	1,661	1,277	...	4	36	14,700-12-2	277-2-6	14,977-14-8	300	1,661	...	21	249	...	108	357	240	...	...	312	19	338	357			1,517 : 1,11,830 ::

V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

1.—*Return shewing Births, Deaths, and Marriages, among the Population of any Places or in any Classes in respect to which particulars may have been ascertained during the year, and the Average Age at which Deaths occurred.*

Places or Class.	Population of place or Number of Class.	Number of Marriages during the year.	Number of Births during the year.	Number of Deaths during the year.	Average Age at time of death.
Fraserpété	835	5	11	36	
Sanivársanthé	520	7	8	6	
Kodlipété	715	12	9	20	
Sómavárpété	937	1	19	26	
Vírájéndrapété ..	3,008	10	24	50	
Mahadévapété...	3,598	50	29	95	
Total.....	9,613	85	100	233	

2.—*Return shewing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each Class of Disease, in the Dispensaries and Hospitals of the Province of Coorg in the year* 1870—71.

Place and Class of Hospital, or of Patients.		Number of Cases of each Disease treated.																			Deaths from each Disease.												
		Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever Intermittent.	" Remittent.	" Continued.	Apoplexy.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Dropsy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Eye Diseases.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Fever Intermittent.	" Remittent.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Hepatitis.	Spleen Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	Dropsy.	Rheumatism.	Venereal Diseases.	Phthisis Pulmonalis.	Wounds and Accidents.	All other Causes.	Total.
Europeans & East Indians. Civil Dispensary, Mercara.	In Hospital...	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	....	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	2	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Out Hospital..	...	..	100	3	1	..	8	9	1	1	16	...	...	9	14	.	9	5	109	285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natives ... Do. ...	In Hospital .	2	..	26	8	1	...	15	10	.	8	8	1	5	11	29	2	20	18	40	204	1	...	1	7	4	...	1	1	3	1	1	...	1	11	32
	Out Hospital.	...	..	1,283	39	24	1	105	88	3	95	167	3	9	110	118	23	273	102	1,575	4,018	...	1	1	4	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	1	7	20
Civil Dispensary, Vírájéndrapété		...	...	192	7	...	..	14	8	...	17	16	...	4	36	13	13	40	5	170	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jail Hospital, Mercara		...	...	33	...	...	...	18	7	...	8	5	...	..	1	6	2	12	10	24	126	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Hospital of H. M.'s 8th Regiment, N. I... ...		...	5	249	8	...	...	12	15	...	...	12	7	4	21	15	3	65	63	150	629	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	1	7
Total.....		2	5	1,888	67	26	1	172	138	4	129	224	11	22	188	195	43	420	205	2,069	5,809	1	2	2	11	6	1	1	9	3	1	1	3	2	20	63

3.—*Return of Vaccine Operations in the Province of Coorg during the year* 1870—71.

	Number of Operations.	Number of Persons vaccinated.			Cost of Operations during the year.			Total Number of successful Operations recorded to date.	REMARKS.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Rs.	As.	P.		
By Vaccinators	2	382	262	644	360	0	0	382	
By Medical Subordinates	2	81	47	128	...	...	...	81	
Total.....	4	463	309	772	360	0	0	463	

Mysore Government Press Bangalore—1871.